

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION.

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## QUARTERS ARE OPEN FOR CITY CAMPAIGN OF MR. FITZGERALD

Ex-Mayor Takes a Suite Downtown Equipped With Up-to-Date Facilities for Carrying on the Work.

### SLATE IS CRITICIZED

Selections for Members of the Council on the Municipal League Ticket Arouse Dis-satisfaction.

Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald opened mayoralty campaign headquarters on the sixth floor of the Niles building today and has installed Richard F. Field, his former secretary, as commander-in-chief of the new rooms. The headquarters comprise six rooms and they are the most elaborate Mr. Fitzgerald has ever occupied for campaign purposes.

The rooms have been freshly painted and decorated, special lighting fixtures and telephone switchboard are installed and Mr. Fitzgerald announces he intends to carry on a most vigorous campaign from now until election day.

While the Citizens Municipal League, organized for the purpose of picking a mayoralty candidate and candidates for the city council, seems to have attended to the duty of selecting the mayoralty candidate in a manner very satisfactory to the supporters of James J. Storrow, the subcommittee to which was entrusted the work of selecting the council slate has as yet failed to please, and even the nominations substituted by the last meeting of the league have not placed the league's slate in quite the light wherein the voters in general would like to see it.

Opposition of a most determined nature has arisen because of the fact that several sections of the city are not as yet represented in the list and the executive committee is hard at work endeavoring to rearrange it.

Because of the reluctance of the committee to give proper representation to some sections and the delay which has been occasioned, there is widespread opinion that the council candidates of the league are due for defeat right along the line, and this situation is not as yet represented in the list and the executive committee is hard at work endeavoring to rearrange it.

It is now openly hinted that Mr. Storrow's supporters rather hope the council candidates will not carry Mr. Storrow

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## HOUSE OF COMMONS VOTES LORDS' ACTION BREACH OF CHARTER

Premier Asquith's Resolution Declaring Budget Rejection an Usurpation of Rights Is Passed Today.

### CALL MASS MEETING

LONDON—Premier Asquith's resolution, declaring that the lords' rejection of the budget constituted a breach of the constitution and a usurpation of the rights of the House of Commons, was carried this afternoon by a vote of 349 to 134. Tremendous cheering greeted the result.

Boldly declaring that if the rejection by the lords is allowed to be finally effective, the "unwritten constitution of England will not long continue," Premier Asquith led the debate before a crowded House of Commons on his resolution.

The speech was listened to in silence and the presence of many of the leading diplomats of the nation and scores of prominent men and women testified to the importance attached to the great constitutional struggle now involving England. There were many peers in the house.

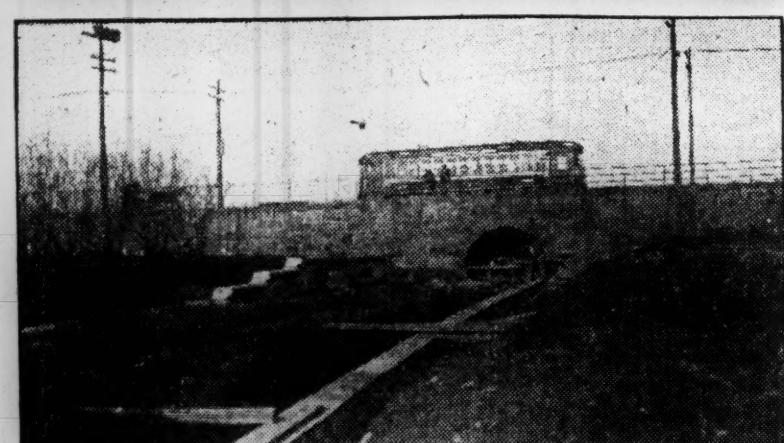
Mr. Asquith explained that the rejection of the budget renders it impossible to supply the state's necessities without borrowing money. He said that he had advised the King to dissolve parliament and that the King had consented to do so. "And if the new parliament is Liberal," the premier said, "its first act will be to reimpose the recent

(Continued on Page Four, Column Three.)

### ROAD FILES CERTIFICATE

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The company which will operate the Westchester county trolley lines recently acquired by New York, New Haven & Hartford interests, filed its certificate of incorporation here today. Its title is the Westchester Street Railway Company and its capitalization is given as \$1,000,000.

## Alewife Brook Beautified and Controlled *An Arlington-Somerville-Cambridge Improvement.*



ALEWIFE BROOK ABOVE AND BELOW BRIDGE.

The upper picture shows the channel as completed north of the Arlington-Somerville viaduct; the lower one shows cement walls under construction, between which the brook will flow.

THE metropolitan park commission is making good progress in the improvement of Alewife brook, which forms the boundary between Cambridge, Somerville and Arlington. As can be seen by the accompanying pictures, the work is centered about the bridge over the brook, which connects Arlington and Somerville.

To the north of this bridge the channel of the brook has been widened and deepened. This will prevent the brook from overflowing its banks and flooding the marshes. Much valuable land will now be suitable for occupancy. The unsightly stagnant pools which covered these marshes, in which mosquitoes were found, will be eliminated.

Southward from the bridge for a distance of 600 feet the brook will be confined within cement walls. This work will in all probability be completed be-

## LIGHTING CONTRACT IS NOT EXTENDED BY THE CITY OF BOSTON

Passage of New Charter Bill Does Not Permit Department to Take Advantage of Discount Offer.

### NEED A NEW PACT

Boston, through the street department, will not exercise the option contained in the electricity contract made with the Edison Company last spring, of extending the term from five to ten years, which would have doubled the present discount.

The present Edison contract took effect April 1 last, and provided that "if the city notifies the company within six months from the time when the contract becomes operative that it desires to extend the contract to a period of 10 years, the company will make the rates under this contract the same as those under a 10 years' contract, that is, the discount to be 10 per cent instead of 5 per cent."

The failure of the city officials to extend the contract to 10 years is due to the passage of the new city charter last summer which prohibits the city making any contracts in the year 1909, for any period beyond next February. After next February, however, the city may extend

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

## BROOKLINE FOLK SUBMIT PETITION

The Brookline selectmen have been petitioned by citizens to regulate traffic of automobiles and other vehicles in Beacon street, on account of conditions unfavorable to pedestrians said to exist near Coolidge Corner, owing to the sudden variations in the width of the thoroughfare. The petition is signed by Joseph Wing, 59 Monmouth street, and other residents. George H. Goodine, 70 Crafts road, has addressed a communication to the board on the same subject.

ROAD PLATES CERTIFICATE  
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The company which will operate the Westchester county trolley lines recently acquired by New York, New Haven & Hartford interests, filed its certificate of incorporation here today. Its title is the Westchester Street Railway Company and its capitalization is given as \$1,000,000.

### FIRE IN NORTH SALEM, N. H.

NORTH SALEM, N. H.—Fire destroyed Grange hall, the general store and the Methodist church here and caused damage estimated at \$20,000 early today.

## MR. KNOX MAY NAME PRESIDENT ZELAYA'S OFFICIAL SUCCESSOR

Consul-General Altschul at New Orleans Makes This Statement After Communicating With His Chief.

### MARINES GO TODAY

NEW ORLEANS—"Zelaya is ready to step down and out from the presidency, and Secretary of State Knox will name his successor."

This was the statement made today by Consul-General Altschul of the established Nicaraguan government. Altschul is considered President Zelaya's personal representative in the United States, and is probably closer to the Nicaraguan President than any other individual in the United States.

Consul Altschul's statement was probably inspired by cablegrams received today. The contents of these messages he refused to divulge. The news that the Nicaraguan charge had been given his passport at Washington was flashed to President Zelaya from here last night.

PHILADELPHIA—With the severance of diplomatic relations between this country and Nicaragua Secretary Meyer ordered the sailing of the auxiliary cruiser Prairie at 4 o'clock this afternoon with 700 marines, ready for active service, on board.

From an official source, it was definitely ascertained that the destination of the Prairie is Colon, Panama, but ultimately the vessel may proceed to Nicaragua.

The forces now available in Central American waters are as follows:

"On the east coast with headquarters at Port Limon, Costa Rica: Des Moines,

(Continued on Page Five, Column Four.)

## LATE FALL PROVES BUILDING INCENTIVE TO CITY OF BOSTON

Permits Granted up to Date and for Month of November Show Large Increase Over Former Years.

### OCTOBER IS AHEAD

The continuance of open weather has further stimulated local building construction. During November 122 permits were issued at the building commissioner's office for new structures, of which 27 were for brick construction and 95 wood.

The following compares the number of permits issued during November and the first 10 months of 1909, 1908 and 1907:

	1909	1908	1907
First 10 months .....	1443	1014	902
November .....	122	107	65

Total 11 months ..... 1565 1121 965

The November total of 122 compares with 193 permits issued during October, which month was the most active in more than two years.

Since Jan. 1, 1565 permits have been issued, as compared with 1121 during the corresponding period of 1908, and 967 in 1907.

## COAL IN SCHOOL TO BE REMOVED

A large quantity of coal in the Wells school, Blossom and McLean streets, West End, considerably heated by its proximity to steam pipes and the boilers in the cellar, has been under investigation by the school committee. Today the coal contractor for the school was requested to remove the coal to the Washington school on Brighton street where the accommodation is larger and safer.

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

## PUPILS TO BUILD WASHINGTON HALL

WASHINGTON—Believing that there should be in the national capital a George Washington memorial building, a hall capable of accommodating large conventions, the board of education of the District of Columbia has endorsed a recommendation that a movement be universal over the United States be started here on Feb. 22 next. The object is to have each school child buy a button at a cost of 10 cents, thus paying for a brick in the new building.

## MALDEN SCHOOLS GIVEN MINERALS

The school board of Malden has received as a gift a collection of over 3000 specimens of minerals from N. W. Starbird of Crescent avenue, Malden, and will place them in the high school building for the use of the pupils studying mineralogy.

The city government has appropriated funds for installing drinking fountains in all the Malden schools.

### Notice to Subscribers

Please watch the expiration date stenciled upon the wrapper of your paper.

If possible, please have your renewal on hand before the date of expiration, in order that you may receive all the regular issues of

The Christian Science Monitor

## United States Looms Large Alongside Tiny Nicaragua, in People, Area, Army, Navy

### UNITED STATES

Population—80,000,000.  
Area—3,616,484 miles mainland.  
Army—82,220 regulars, 110,941 active militia.

Navy—32 battleships, 12 armored cruisers, 10 coast defense ships, 27 protected cruisers, 3 scout cruisers, 21 gunboats, 1 despatch boat, 1 dynamite gunboat, 3 training ships, 5 auxiliary cruisers, 38 torpedo boats, 12 submarines, 16 destroyers, and 1 ram.

### NICARAGUA.

600,000.  
49,200.  
4000 regulars; 36,000 subject to call.

One small steamboat on Atlantic; 4 small steamers on Pacific; 3 on inland lakes.

## RAILWAYS TO GRANT BETTER FACILITIES IN SUBURBAN CITIES

Wakefield, Reading, Stoneham, Malden and Melrose Will Benefit by Proposed Changes in Service.

### MORE CARS NEEDED

Elevated Asks for Approval of Its Plans to Connect East Cambridge Extension With Boston Lines.

Extensive changes to improve suburban railway service are impending on the Boston & Northern and Boston Elevated lines, according to announcements today relative to both roads.

Better street railway accommodations for Wakefield, Reading and Stoneham, and to a certain degree for Arlington, will be the result of the completion of the new railway through the Middlesex Fells reservation.

The Boston Elevated also seeks approval of its plans for East Cambridge.

The line now running between Wakefield and Stoneham will be extended to Arlington and the Reading and Arlington line will be discontinued, cars running direct from Reading to Boston through the Fells.

That the new road will mean much to Stoneham is already apparent. The town has had one of the poorest rail transportation services heretofore in the metropolitan district, but now, with the prospect of a 30-minute line to Boston, the town is experiencing a building boom unprecedented in its history and land values are generally increasing.

The street railway committee of the Malden city government, acting under Chairman Glennen, is to take up the matter of better street railway facilities in Maplewood and Malden center and the erection of shelters along the boulevard where the new line of cars from Spot pond to Sullivan square passes.

As a large part of the population of both Medford and Malden uses the new boulevard line as a direct route to Sullivan square, shelters in winter at every other cross street are urged.

On the Maplewood and West Everett via Broadway lines during the rush hours the travel is so heavy that a large number of patrons are obliged to stand, both going to and returning from their places of business. The committee will urge the railway to put additional cars in service at these times.

President William A. Bancroft of the Boston Elevated Railway Company filed

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

## WOMAN LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER WILL BE HONORED TONIGHT



LIME ROCK LIGHT, NEWPORT, R. I.

Home of Mrs. Ida Lewis Wilson and scene of her courageous achievements.

### MURKIN, R. I.—Members of the Newport Yacht Club, composed of prominent citizens and summer residents,

will tonight adopt a resolution making Mrs. Ida Lewis Wilson, known as the Grace Darling of America, the keeper of the Lime Rock lighthouse at the south end of Newport harbor, an honorary member of the club for life.

Mrs. Wilson has been the heroine of many rescues from drowning and has been honored in times past in various ways. The action by the yachtsmen tonight adds further lustre to her record for pluck and bravery.



MRS. IDA LEWIS WILSON.

Heroine of many rescues while on duty at Lime Rock lighthouse in Newport harbor.

## STRIKING RAILROAD MEN SWING A CLUB AT EASTERN ROADS

Switchmen declare they'll tie up the entire nation's lines if American Association interferes.

### TRAFFIC IS BLOCKED

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A nation-wide strike, affecting practically every railroad in the United States will be declared by the Switchmen's Union of North America if the American Railroad Association endeavors to break the strike on the railroads entering the twin cities.

This is the club held over the eastern railroads today by President Hawley of the switchmen's union, to prevent them from shipping non-unionists into the twin cities.

This threat was called forth by a report that the association was preparing to lend its financial support to the twin cities railroads.

There is no doubt here that the switchmen have made their strike effective, at least temporarily. This is proved by the numerous flour mills and factories in the twin cities that have closed down and throwing their employees out of work because shipments have been shut off. The same condition prevails at Duluth and all the cities in the Northwest.

(Continued on Page Five, Column Three.)

## TWO NEW NAVAL OFFICERS COMING

Two new naval officers are coming to the Boston navy yard as a result of Secretary of the Navy Meyer's changes in naval administration. Civil Engineer Dewitt C. Webb, who has been on duty in the bureau of yards and docks, Washington, is ordered to Boston.

Lieut. C. A. Gardner of the protected cruiser St. Louis, now in reserve at the Bremerton (Wash.) navy yard, is ordered to Boston as assistant to the inspector of machinery.

### ORATORIO FOR WORCESTER.

&lt;p

# News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

## CANADIANS DEBATE NAVAL TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES

OTTAWA, Ont.—The strength of United States armaments on the Great Lakes and the integrity of the Rush-Bagot convention of 1817 for the limitation of naval forces on inland waters of North America were discussed by the Canadian Commons Wednesday.

George E. Foster stated the United States now had 10 war vessels, with a force of 600 men, and more than 70 guns on the lakes. If difficulties were to arise the whole of Canada's lake trade and shipping would be at the mercy of this flotilla within 24 hours. The Rush-Bagot convention had been violated and Mr. Foster recommended a new one to meet modern conditions.

Premier Laurier said Mr. Foster had called attention to a delicate matter of international diplomacy and had emphasized the difficult position in which Canada stood.

The Rush-Bagot agreement could be terminated on six months' notice if the United States desired, but this was a thing which Canada wished to avoid. For 100 years the agreement had served Canada well. During the last few years the United States had developed a naval policy and had made a reasonable demand for permission to place training ships on the Great Lakes. These could not be placed there without an interference with the agreement of 1817.

"I must say," said Sir Wilfred, "that though the terms of that agreement have not been absolutely maintained, I am not prepared to admit they have been unfairly interfered with. My honorable friend knows that the tenure of life of that agreement hangs on a very slender thread. If the American government put an end to the convention what has Canada to do? A modification of the convention is more easily proposed than made."

"To end the treaty would be a poor alternate, for it might bring unlimited armament on one side, and Canada would have to follow suit. The condition is such that we have to be very careful of what we do or say. I do not think a good purpose has been served in bringing the matter to the attention of the country."

## AT THE THEATERS

### BOSTON.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—Vaudville. BOSTON—"The Circus Man." ROWDOWNE SQUARE—"Held by the Enemy." CANNON—"The Honor." COLONIAL—"The Young Turk." GLOBE—"The City." HOLLIS STREET—"Detective Sparkes." KELLY—"Vivian Grey." MAJESTIC—"The Chaperon." PARK—"A Gentleman from Mississippi." TREMONT—"Such a Little Queen."

### Boston Opera House.

THURSDAY, 8 p.m.—"Rigoletto." FRIDAY, 7:45 p.m.—"Faust." SATURDAY, 2 p.m.—"Traviata." SATURDAY, 7:45 p.m.—"Cavalleria" and "Flagrante."

SUNDAY, 8 p.m.—Operatic concert. Boston Concerts.

### EMIGRATION COMMITTEE

## TO SPEND TWO MILLIONS IN WIDENING LONDON STREET



FLEET STREET, LONDON.  
Thoroughfare which may be widened in near future.

### (Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—It may almost be said that the congestion of the traffic in Fleet street during certain hours of the day is proverbial. During business hours the pavements are packed with people, mostly men, hurrying in one direction or the other on business bent. It is of no avail to attempt to walk along the roadway, for it also is densely packed with strings of vehicles of every description. The only comfortable way of progressing is to take your place in the crowd on the pavement, not endeavoring to outstrip the agreement of 1817.

It appears that the condition of affairs in this important thoroughfare will soon be improved. The lord mayor pre-

sided recently at a meeting of the court of common council at the Guildhall, when a report by the improvements and finance committee was considered. The report recommended that an offer of the London county council to contribute \$1,000,000 (based on the council's estimate of \$2,000,000) toward the cost of widening a large portion of Fleet street to the width of 60 feet, should be accepted, subject to the corporation reserving the right to apply for a further contribution in the event of the \$2,000,000 estimate being exceeded.

The court has agreed to carry out the proposals of the committee for completing the improvement of Fleet street, so that the day when the present congested condition of the traffic will be relieved is probably not very far distant.

The oil prospects in Alberta are continuing to attract the attention of American and foreign capitalists, and large amounts of money are being spent in acquiring right and the development of claims. An American company is now building a wagon road towards the summit of the Rockies for the hauling of machinery and supplies, and extensive operations will be carried on throughout the winter.

## LONDON LETTER

### (Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—Considerable interest has for some time now been taken in the question of submarine signaling, and a submarine bell for the purpose of signaling in thick weather has been in use off Tarifa point, Gibraltar. The bell with which the experiments have been made is in 17 fathoms of water, and it is said that it is heard by ships fitted with receivers, as far as 10 miles away. This system of signaling seems to be so successful that it will doubtless be employed in other places.

### WILL AID ENGLISH LADS

According to the report of the headmasters' conference, held recently, the old question, "What shall we do with our boys?" seems to be satisfactorily answered, for a memorandum has been circulated by the Public Schools League for Imperial Land Settlements to the effect that the emigration sub-committee of the headmasters' conference is in a position to advise and assist such boys as are willing to settle down and make living in any of the overseas dominions. It is of course understood that boys taking this step will only do so with the full consent of their parents or guardians. There are, as everybody knows, vast areas of land in the colonies available for this purpose, and the kind of man required is one of good character, intelligence and energy, possessing also some little capital in order that he may be in a position to settle down as a farmer, stock-breed, fruit-grower, etc.

The first efforts in this direction of colonization are being made in Canada, and at the present stage the sub-committee confines its efforts to arranging that

a race was rowed on the Thames in whalers between two crews representing the London fire brigade and the men of the naval reserve in training on H. M. S. Buzzard. The length of the course was about 3½ miles, and the race was watched by an enthusiastic crowd of spectators. Starting at 4:20 p. m. the crew from the Buzzard led for a short distance, but were soon out-distanced by the fire brigade men who finally won by six lengths.

### DISCONTINUE STEAMBOAT SERVICE FOR THE WINTER

Much has been heard lately about the new service of steamers that was to be inaugurated by the City Steamboat Company. The new service has now been running for a fortnight, and it has just been announced that the winter service will be discontinued, excepting on Saturdays and Sundays, the only days on which the service has been proved to be remunerative.

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es its efforts to arranging that

**OIL BUSINESS IN EGYPT HAS PROMISING FUTURE**

### (Special to The Monitor.)

CAIRO, Egypt—Everything points to a speedy recovery by Egyptian enterprises of their former prosperity. Established companies are experiencing a hopeful period in view of present and future activities, while the conditions seem to justify the formation of some new corporations recently organized.

The New Egyptian Company is showing considerable activity in the improvement of its large agricultural estates in upper and lower Egypt. The Nile reclamation lands continue to improve and the rentals show an increase of 7000 over last year. It is expected that the cotton crop, although less than the record crop forecasted, will help the values of agricultural land. On the Nashart and Doemers estates the gross rentals have appreciated and a general improvement in land value is in progress, under the management of Hicks Paul, a well known land expert. The traffic receipts of the Sudan Development & Exploration Company, in which this company is practically the sole shareholder, have nearly doubled those of former years, and the manager in the Sudan reports that he considers the townsites held in Khartoum worth considerably more than the price at which they are carried on the company's books.

The future of the oil business in Egypt promises big things in the way of development of the fields neighboring with the Red sea. A new company entering the field is the Helouan Oil Company, the engineer of which is former Inspector General Wells of the mines department of the Egyptian government. Present information is that the Earl of Chester-

field is going to be the chairman of this company and that the directorate will include members of the boards of the Cunard Steamship Company and other important corporations.

The Heliopolis oasis will be represented at the Brussels exposition next year, the company having engaged 70 meters of space in the Egyptian section.

The electric railway from Pont Limou to the oasis is due to be completed in February and the trains will make the run from Pont Limou to the oasis in 10 minutes.

One of the concerns which will profit earliest by the return of good times is the Mortgage Company of Egypt, of which Lord Milner is chairman, and which was formed a year ago to loan money on good agricultural lands. Agricultural enterprises, which underlie all other forms of prosperity, seem in every promising condition for the future.

### FILE COMPLAINTS AGAINST TURKS

### (Special to The Monitor.)

BERLIN—The exceptionally favorable treatment which German colonists in Turkey received during the old corrupt regime, whereby they enjoyed many privileges at the expense of the Turks themselves, has given place to acts of violence and complaints unfavorable to the new Turkish government have been forwarded to Berlin. These complaints have had the effect of bringing out the Cologne Gazette, the official organ of the government, in a warning addressed to the Young Turks advising them to put an end to these conditions.

The future of the oil business in Egypt promises big things in the way of development of the fields neighboring with the Red sea. A new company entering the field is the Helouan Oil Company, the engineer of which is former Inspector General Wells of the mines department of the Egyptian government. Present information is that the Earl of Chester-

## FIRST SOD TURNED ON ALBERTA & GREAT WATERWAYS ROAD

### (Special to The Monitor.)

EDMONTON, Alberta—It is officially announced that next summer will see the completion of the Canadian Northern branch from Strathcona to Camrose, which will open up the country to the southeast now without railway facilities. It is understood that this branch will connect with Edmonton on completion of the high-level bridge across the Saskatchewan, the agreement for whose construction was recently ratified by a large majority of the electorate.

The first sod was turned on the Alberta & Great Waterways railway a short distance northeast of this city and grading operations are progressing rapidly as possible. The chief difficulty is in securing sufficient labor, every available farmer in the district being pressed into service.

The Grand Pacific, it is reported, is preparing to push construction on the second section of 135 miles east of Prince Rupert, the first section of 100 miles having been completed. The company is only waiting for the completion of one of the large bridges on the route to begin the running of trains on the first section.

The oil prospects in Alberta are continuing to attract the attention of American and foreign capitalists, and large amounts of money are being spent in acquiring right and the development of claims. An American company is now building a wagon road towards the summit of the Rockies for the hauling of machinery and supplies, and extensive operations will be carried on throughout the winter.

## NEW COAL FIELDS FOUND IN JAPAN

### (Special to The Monitor.)

TOKIO, Japan—In the north, in the island of Hokkaido, a coal field containing thirteen seams, of which the thinnest is three feet thick, has been discovered; in another part of the same island 20 seams have been found, five at least being workable, while in still another district there are three excellent seams, of which one is 25 feet thick and of great extent. In the south, in the island of Kiushiu, the coal measures are at least 30 miles long by eight from 16 miles wide, and are estimated to contain 600,000,000 tons, or about half the entire quantity in sight in Japan.

The total quantity of coal in Japan is estimated to be 1,200,000,000 tons, which is being mined at the rate of 14,000,000 tons a year. The coal seams usually vary from three to eight feet thick, and are mostly so conveniently situated that they can be worked by incline, there being very few shafts in operation yet. Some shafts are, however, being sunk to a depth of 1000 feet, and two 900 foot shafts have just recently started working.

An exhibition illustrating the extraction of gum and its manufactured products will be open during the sitting.

The federal government of Brazil, the Brazilian rubber-producing states, the Peruvian, Bolivian, Venezuelan and Colombian governments as well as various industrial, commercial and agricultural societies will be represented.

London—King Edward has approved the appointment of Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson, commanding the British channel squadron, as first sea lord, to succeed Admiral Fisher, who was recently raised to the peerage and who will retire from the admiralty on Jan. 25 next.

LONDON—Will Endeavor to Solve Problems Connected With the Rubber Trade During Coming Meeting in February.

(Special to The Monitor.)

MANAOS, Brazil—A commercial and industrial congress is to be held here from the 22d to the 27th of February, 1910, which will devote its time to the solving of all problems connected with the rubber trade of the Amazon, Brazilian or foreign regions.

An exhibition illustrating the extraction of gum and its manufactured products will be open during the sitting.

The federal government of Brazil,

the Brazilian rubber-producing states,

the Peruvian, Bolivian, Venezuelan and Colombian governments as well as various industrial, commercial and agricultural societies will be represented.

A number of experiments have been carried on the past summer to demonstrate the feasibility of the proposed plan, and these experiments will be continued during the coming season.

It is believed that the navigation of these waters will add largely to the development of that part of the province which now depends to a large extent on the wagon road for its transportation, and the Dominion government will be asked to assist in clearing the channel for navigation.

## GOVERNMENT AIDS INVENTOR TO PERFECT SINGLE-LINE ROAD

### (Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—The general tendency of the age is toward rapidity, the annihilation of time and space. Progress is gradual, so gradual that it is sometimes scarcely noticeable. Looking back, however, great changes are evident. The ponderous stage coach gave place to "Puffing Billy" and its more speedy successors, and although they in their turn have not been completely ousted by the motor car, they have quite a serious competitor in the mechanically propelled vehicle. Indeed in certain localities, it is said that the running of suburban trains has been cancelled, owing to the competition from the motor bus. With regard to the question of speed, it would not seem possible, under the existing circumstances, to increase the speed at present attained by the fastest express, but there has appeared upon the scene a new device, the monorail self-balancing train or gyroscopic single-line railway, which bids fair to put the best performances of the most modern locomotives in the shade.

Louis Brennan proved at a conversation at the Royal Society two years ago, by means of working model, the wonderful power of the gyroscope to control his monorail system. Since that time the great inventor, for he is the inventor of the torpedo that bears his name, has been quietly working away at his invention, improving and perfecting the mechanism. Little has been published of his doings, but the work has been proceeding, nevertheless.

It is confidently expected that this novel train will travel with safety up to about 150 miles an hour. Should the expectations of Mr. Brennan be fulfilled, and there appears to be no reason why they should not, mechanical traction will be revolutionized.

The preliminary exhibition with a full size car, 40 feet long, 10 feet broad, and weighing 22 tons, can have left no room for doubt as to the soundness and practicability of the invention. A curious sight indeed, a car with one set of wheels, running with perfect balance on a single rail, and one is inclined to think that this exhibition constitutes a historical event, ranking perhaps in importance with Stephenson's early trials with his locomotive.

The front portion of the car is covered

in or fitted with a "cab," to use the technical term. Here the machinery is located which both propels the car and revolves the gyroscopes. These latter run in vacuo, and spin at the rate of 3000 revolutions per minute; they are 3 feet 6 inches in diameter, and weigh 3½ tons each. Power for propelling the car might be obtained from overhead wires or by the use of steam, but in this instance the motive power was provided by two Wolseley petrol engines of 80 horsepower and 20 horsepower respectively. Although it is not essential that the car should be propelled electrically, it is found necessary to spin the gyroscopes by this means, no other method being equally suitable. The wonderful controlling power of these gyroscopes was admirably illustrated, for even when all the passengers moved to one side of the car, it still retained its balance, or rather adjusted itself to the new balance.

So clearly has the importance of this discovery been realized that financial assistance has been given to Mr. Brennan by the war office, the India office and the Kashmire government. For mountain railways especially the invention will prove of the greatest value, for the cost of the construction and upkeep of the road is reduced to a minimum, in addition to which there will be no necessity for cutting into the side of the hills to provide running room. The development of this great invention will be watched with the greatest interest. The recent experiments were carried out in the grounds of the Brennan factory at New Brompton.

It is said that Mr. Brennan obtained the idea originally from some gyroscopic toys, one of which he purchased in a toy shop.

## EDITOR COMMENTS ON PARIS SCHOOL OF AERONAUTICS

### (Special to The Monitor.)

PARIS—Commenting on the Superior School of Aeronautics, which was organized during the summer and which opened recently, M. Lucien Corpetchot of the Echo de Paris writes: "The chronicler of French customs will rejoice at the spectacle of Frenchmen actually organizing one of their own discoveries. The best of our inventions have usually been exploited by foreigners. It is certain that Germany is superior to us in her methods of organization and instruction. But in the organization and instruction of this new science which has sprung from our soil Germany has hardly preceded us, because her first Aeronautic Institute opened only a month before ours."

The school opened with 120 pupils. The founder, Commander Roche, did not hope for more than 40. One hundred and ninety candidates were enrolled for the entrance examinations. Of this number 70 were rejected. The majority of the students are engineers—graduates of the polytechnical school, the school of mines and of bridges, and some are officers.

This new institution is not a school for pilots. Its aim is to give technical instruction, to teach pupils how to construct the best machines, whether they be dirigibles or aeroplanes. The courses will be supplemented by frequent visits to the school of pilots, organized under the patronage of the National Serial League and which has been in existence over a year. There will be classes general aeronautics, in the mechanics of aviation and the construction of light motors. This last branch is considered one of the most important. The students will even touch upon such unexplored fields as aerial law and the application of aeronautics to the military art.

The oil prospects in Alberta are continuing to attract the attention of American and foreign capitalists, and large amounts of money are being spent in acquiring right and the development of claims. An American company is now building a wagon road towards the summit of the Rockies for the hauling of machinery and supplies, and extensive operations will be carried on throughout the winter.

New oil wells are being drilled in Alberta and the oil is being produced in large quantities. The oil is being transported by wagon roads and by railroads. The oil is being refined in refineries and the refined oil is being shipped to market.

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## WORK OF EVICTION BEGINS AT LUDLOW BEFORE SUN IS UP

(Continued from Page One.)

and others who will be made homeless later is causing great anxiety.

Lient.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham, acting governor of the commonwealth, in the absence from the state of Governor Draper, is in Ludlow today as the state's representative investigating conditions among the strikers.

The acting governor is making his investigation at the request of Governor Draper, whose attention was Wednesday called to the Ludlow situation in a letter sent to the chief executive of the state by Representative Norman H. White of Brookline. Representative White proposed to the Governor that on account of the deplorable conditions existing among the Ludlow strikers, some of the shelter tents and other equipment now in store at some of the military headquarters in the state be used for the benefit of the evicted strikers. Governor Draper immediately telephoned to Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham, who was in Springfield, to investigate the situation.

Charles W. Hubbard of the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates explains the employers' attitude as follows:

"The managers claim they pay as much, and in some operations more, than their competitors, and as much as is paid for similar labor in cotton and woolen mills."

"The rents are very low, about one-half that charged for similar houses in Springfield. The village is built up mainly of single cottages, each with space for a yard and garden, a much more expensive way of housing than in tenements, but more favorable to contented family life."

"About the middle of last August the weavers, about 100 in number, asked for an advance in wages. They were then receiving 24 cents per 100 yards, whereas the company's largest American competitor is paying less than 17 cents per 100 yards. The weavers were, therefore, told that the conditions of business did not warrant any advance."

"About two weeks later the crew boys, who set up the bobbins for the weavers, stayed out of the mill, but they made no complaint to the managers. It is common report that the boys stayed out under direction of the weavers. The weavers were offered the boys' liberal pay, in addition to their own, if they would tend their own creels. This the weavers declined to do."

"The managers then decided upon a reduction in the price of weaving, which had been considered necessary, but no reduction in any other department was considered then or since."

"The company can be expected to give free house rent to those who will not work, especially when others are anxious to get the work and occupy the houses."

To investigate the charges of violation of the alien contract labor laws Immigration Inspector William J. Burke left Boston this morning for Ludlow to look into conditions there.

Col. George B. Billings, immigration commissioner for the New England states, said today that it is on his own initiative that he sent Mr. Burke, as no orders nor instructions to this effect had been received from Washington, neither had he been in correspondence with the Ludlow Associates or the striking mill workers.

## POSTMASTER DUE TO GO TO CAPITAL

CHEHALIS, Wash.—The flax fiber industry is to be revived at Chehalis.

Local owners of the plant formerly owned by the American Flax Fiber Company in this city have sold the property to a newly organized company composed of Seattle men. The transfer of about 300 tons of flax straw is included in the deal, and with this for a start the new company expects within a few weeks' time to be actively engaged in the manufacture of twine.

### CONDUCTOR AWARDED A MEDAL.

J. Joseph Evans, a conductor for the Boston & Northern Street Railway Company, who lives in Chelsea, has been awarded a bronze medal by the Massachusetts Humane Society for bravery in stopping a runaway horse in Revere last July.

### CUSTOMS REVENUES GAIN.

NEW YORK—November receipts of the custom house are \$17,575,447.51, which is unusually heavy. The total receipts since the beginning of the fiscal year five months ago have averaged nearly \$4,000,000 a month more than in the corresponding period last year.

### CHELSEA CHAPTER INSTALLS.

The Royal Arch chapter of the Shekinah of Chelsea held its annual convocation on Wednesday evening. Several honorary members of the chapter figured in the installation ceremony, among them the Right Ex. Edwin S. Crandon.

### MILLION DOLLAR HARVARD BUILDING.

It was said at the office of Harvard College this afternoon that the proposed new freshman dormitory, which it is planned to erect outside the college yard at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000, is a possibility, but further than that officials of the university would not say as to whether the plan is assured of success or not. A building capable of accommodating 400 students is projected.

### WORCESTER Y. M. C. A. LECTURE.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Y. M. C. A. has secured the Rev. Charles Stetzel, a labor lecturer, to speak here Jan. 2.

Hundred Thousand Dollar Mark Is Passed Today in the Lowell Y. M. C. A. Campaign



W. H. HOYT.  
Chairman of the young men's committee collecting money for new quarters in Spindle city.

The slogan of the Lowell Y. M. C. A. of \$100,000 before noon was realized today, the grand total raised being \$108,655. The funds collected for the past 24 hours amount to \$16,078.

The largest individual subscriptions were: Mrs. John Dennis, \$500; Drs. J. Arthur Gage and S. L. Gage, \$500; Mrs. E. T. Rowell, \$500; A. G. Pollard, \$1000; Austin K. Chadwick, \$500; the Hon. H. L. Fletcher of Westford, \$500; Mrs. H. L. Tibbets, \$1000; Patrick Sullivan, \$500; Mrs. Austin K. Chadwick, in memory of O. H. Moulton, \$5000.

The Lawrence fund amounts to \$66,043 not including today's subscriptions that will be reported tonight.

## PLAN TO ORGANIZE STATE'S LAWYERS

Massachusetts Bar Association Will Be Formed at Meeting and Banquet in Hotel on Dec. 22.

Massachusetts has no state bar association, but steps are now being taken to form one. Invitations signed by about 75 leading lawyers are about to be sent for a dinner at the Hotel Somerset Dec. 22, for organizing such an association.

Richard Olney will preside. The committee having charge of the arrangements consists of Hollis R. Bailey, Lee M. Friedman, Ezra W. Thayer, Edmund A. Whitman and Sidney R. Wrightington.

The new organization is not in any way intended to conflict with those already in existence, the invitations being signed by the presidents of the Boston Bar Association and the bar associations of Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk and some of the other counties.

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## STRIKING RAILROAD MEN SWING A CLUB AT EASTERN ROADS

(Continued from Page One.)

dependent on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads for shipments.

Industrial stagnation exists in practically all of these cities. In the twin cities and Duluth and Superior it is estimated that more than 12,000 men besides the switchmen are idle as the result of the strike, and it is expected that this number will be more than doubled by tomorrow.

In Minneapolis all of the flour mills with the exception of one of the smaller ones were stopped, and the cessation of this industry alone threw about 5000 men out of employment.

It is stated that the mill men will lose \$75,000 a week in wages while the mills are closed, and that the loss of business to the milling concerns will amount to \$700,000 a day.

At the head of the lakes where the most important industries are directly dependent upon traffic conditions, a continuation for a few more days of the present congestion will force 10,000 men out of employment.

DULUTH, Minn.—If the switchmen's strike is not settled within 48 hours probably 5000 men will be idle in Duluth and the range cities, which get all their supplies from the head of the lakes, will be in imminent danger of a shortage of food and coal. Duluth also will suffer.

SEATTLE, Wash.—The switchmen's strike has assumed a more serious aspect in the Pacific Northwest. Freight shipments are practically tied up. Passenger schedules are being maintained with difficulty.

HELENA, Mont.—The switchmen's strike on the Northwestern railroads has resulted in the partial closing of the Boston and Montana smelter with 1200 employees, and a continuation of the tie-up for another 24 hours will empty the furnaces at the Great Falls plant.

The tie-up seems to be most general in Butte and Missoula divisions of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads. Passenger trains, however, are running on time.

The closing of the Amalgamated mines at Butte following the closing of the Great Falls Smelter will throw thousands of miners out of work.

Boston freight traffic so far is not noticeably affected by the strike of the railroad switchmen now in progress in the Northwest. Local officials of the Boston & Maine today said that at this time of the year western states would be the most seriously affected by a tying up of freight in any large amounts.

It is said that there are immense shipments of goods for the holiday trade destined to cities of the far West and the Pacific coast that are at the present time stalled at various points of Montana and Minnesota. Unless there is a speedy settlement of the difficulty these goods will not reach their destination in time for the height of the buying season, which has already begun.

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## TECH'S MUSICAL CLUBS TO APPEAR

The allied Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will hold their annual winter concert at Copley hall, Friday evening, Dec. 17. After the concert there will be the usual reception and dance.

The following concerts have been arranged for this winter: Dec. 3, Miltor town hall; Dec. 10, Wellesley town hall; Dec. 13, Norumbega hall; Dec. 17, Copley hall, and Jan. 8, East Boston.

## PLAN CENTENNIAL OF BIBLE SOCIETY

NEW YORK—Widespread interest is being manifested in the centennial anniversary of the New York Bible Society to be observed in Carnegie hall on Friday evening. Letters of congratulation have been received from the governors of nearly every state in the union, from members of the cabinet, and from foreign ambassadors, expressing appreciation of the work accomplished by the society.

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## ZELAYA REGIME IS DENOUNCED IN OPEN LETTER BY OFFICIAL

(Continued from Page One.)

279 bluejackets; Tacoma, 279 bluejackets; Marietta, 155 bluejackets.

On the west coast: Vicksburg, at Corinto, Nicaragua, 148 bluejackets; Buffalo, at Panama, 171 bluejackets. There are in the canal zone 358 marines for the transportation of whom the Buffalo was ordered from Magdalena bay.

Two additional warships were today ordered to Nicaraguan waters. They are the Albany and the Buffalo, both of which are now at Magdalena bay. They will go to Corinto, one of the Pacific ports of Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON—There is rejoicing today in the ranks of the Nicaraguan insurrectionary party and corresponding gloom among those who have been friends of President Zelaya over the ultimatum handed down yesterday by the United States to the Nicaraguan government in the note which accompanied the passports delivered by Secretary of State Knox to Felipe Rodriguez, chargé d'affaires of the Nicaraguan legation.

The strength of the note and its personal tone are the subjects of comment in diplomatic circles. It is generally recognized that the United States has decided the time has come to put an end to further attacks on American life and interests in Central America.

The far-reaching effect of the note is a matter of especial comment. The fact that President Zelaya is apparently to be held responsible for the slaying of the two Americans, Groce and Cannon, and that the not intimates that President Zelaya is the culprit, put a sting to the entire matter. Most intense interest is shown in the next step of this government.

Concealed in the vigorous but carefully prepared note dictated by Secretary Knox is seen a warning to the Central American republics that they must be like other republics in the western hemisphere. The indirect announcement that the United States intends to see that the family of western republics lives harmoniously is believed by diplomats to be epochal. The Monroe doctrine, in their eyes, has attained a new dignity.

That a secret understanding exists between the state department and Senator Castrillo, minister designate from the Estrada government, looking to cooperation in the event of any invasion of Nicaragua by the United States, is the general belief in diplomatic circles here.

It is also understood that in mapping out its program for the suppression and punishment of President Zelaya, this government has been in consultation with Mexico, with which country it cooperated in arranging for the Central American peace conventions of two years ago in this city.

Senior Rodriguez expects for the present to avail himself of Secretary Knox's permission to remain in this country and act in an unofficial capacity as the medium of communication between the Zelayan government and the state department.

The ward 24 Democratic committee has come out for Mr. Storrow, its endorsement being given him without a dissenting vote. Ward 24 is ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's home ward and this fact gives the Storrow supporters much gratification.

One of the wrinkles which marred the city council schedule of the Citizens Municipal League has been ironed out by the withdrawal of Walter B. Grant of ward 24 in favor of Daniel J. McDonald of Charlestown, and the north side of the city now has a representative on the slate.

ent policies, the imposition of such a burden.

In pursuance of this policy, the government of the United States will temporarily withhold its demand for reparation in the meanwhile taking such steps as it deems wise and proper to protect American interests.

From the foregoing it will be apparent to you that your office of charge d'affaires is at an end. I have the honor to enclose your passports for use in case you desire to leave this country. I would add at the same time that, although your diplomatic quality is terminated, I shall be happy to receive you, as I shall be happy to receive the representative of the revolution, each as the unofficial channel of communication between the government and the de facto authorities to whom I look for the protection of American interests pending the establishment of Nicaragua of a government with which the United States can maintain diplomatic relations."

It is equally a matter of common knowledge that under the regime of President Zelaya public institutions have ceased in Nicaragua to exist except in name; that public opinion and the press have been the reward of any tendency to real patriotism. My consideration for you personally impels me to abstain from unnecessary discussion of the painful details of a regime which, unfortunately, has been a blot upon the history of Nicaragua and a discouragement to a group of republics whose aspirations demand only the opportunity of free and honest government.

The government of the United States is convinced that the revolution represents the ideals and the will of a majority of the Nicaraguan people more faithfully than does the government of President Zelaya, and that its peaceful control is well nigh as extensive as that hitherto so sternly attempted by the government at Managua.

# Today's News of Music, the Theater and Art

## PLAYHOUSE NEWS

### THE THEATER IN LONDON.

"The Great Mrs. Alloway."

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—Charles Frohman is giving what he terms "strong" drama at the Globe theater. Again and again Miss Lena Ashwell has harrowed the feelings of her audiences in parts that are supposed to be peculiarly suitable to her. Some years ago she made a really great success in the title role of "Mrs. Dane's Defense," and since then has been regarded as one of the few English actresses capable of meeting the demands for this particular class of work.

"The Great Mrs. Alloway" is a melodrama, but, with the exception of the "strong" third act, it is played as a drawing room comedy. The strength even of the third act has to depend on certain very forcible expressions, and on Miss Ashwell's admirable method of interpreting such a scene. Lurid as the story is, it is all supposed to have happened long ago, and is moreover on lines so familiar that interest in it amounts almost to an impossibility.

Mrs. Alloway made a disastrous marriage in her youth, a marriage which was proved to be illegal, and in consequence chose to avenge herself on the opposite sex by ruining as many of them as she possibly could. Her reputation throughout the length and breadth of India was too dreadful for words, and on the strength of it she was termed "great." When the play opens this lady is discovered living as a rich widow in the country under the name of Mrs. Hartland.

Disgusted with the folly, as well as the wickedness of her revenge, she left India secretly with her son, and has ever since played the lady bountiful in dignified seclusion. Her son, now a young man, is about to be married to the vicar's daughter, and the neighborhood, who have apparently received this mysterious lady with complacency, are accepting invitations to the wedding in the same spirit.

Now Mrs. Hartland has a very natural dislike of meeting strangers, since there is much in her past she would willingly forget, and nothing in it she would care for her boy to know, therefore her meeting with Sir Charles Hewitt on the eve of the marriage ceremony is certainly a misfortune for her. Sir Charles recognizes a ring on her finger; he knows the story of Mrs. Alloway, and that lady behaves in such a manner that she awakens the suspicions of her son.

Needless to say, Sir Charles discovers through some old papers that Mrs. Hartland and Mrs. Alloway are one and the same person, and insists that the marriage is an impossibility. Mrs. Hartland, however, confesses to her future daughter-in-law, who is willing enough in tradition to take the life of her betrothed because he was responsible for the death of her father. The air of Japanese life was very successfully produced. The play will be repeated at the Saturday matinee of the delightful Fairfax comedy.

Boston is to enjoy an entirely new comic opera by Walter Browne, with music by Julian Edwards, and called "Miss Molly May" to be presented at the Colonial. The cast will include Jack Gardner, Harry Truax, Miss Grace LaRue, Miss Cheridah Simpson and Miss Frances Keenan.

The run of "A Gentleman from Mississippi" must end on Dec. 11, as it has been found impossible to extend the time. Beginning Dec. 13, the attraction at the Park will be Miss Fannie Ward in "Van Allen's Wife."

Charles De'ristoforo and his band of 60 musicians will give a concert next Sunday evening in the Colonial theater.

Noted Italian singers will be the assisting artists.

"The Taming of the Shrew" will be the attraction at the Castle Square next week, with John Craig and Miss Mary Young in the leading roles.

The Harvard Dramatic Club will produce Percy Mackaye's "The Scarecrow" next Tuesday night in Brattle hall, Cambridge, for the first time on any stage. The second and third performances will be given Dec. 9 and 11 in Jordan hall, Boston.

Eripides' tragedy, "Medea," will be played at Jordan hall on the evening of Dec. 10 and the afternoon of Dec. 11 by members of the Bryn Mawr Club of Boston and their friends to increase the endowment fund of the college.

Miss Margaret Anglin is coming to the Colonial towards the close of December in "The Awakening of Helene Ritchie," in which she is now enjoying a long run in New York.



MISS LENA ASHWELL.  
Appearing in London in "The Great Mrs. Alloway."

at the New theater Saturday evening, Dec. 4.

Cyril Scott on Monday appears at the Bijou in "The Lottery Man," a comedy by Mrs. Rida Johnson Young.

Miss Henrietta Crosman will appear at the Academy next week in her last season's success, "Sham."

Miss Marie Tempest on Dec. 13 begins at the Lyceum her American tour in W. Somerset Maugham's "Penelope," which she played a last season in London.

Miss Maude Adams is to give 25 performances of "What Every Woman Knows" at the Empire beginning Dec. 25.

"The Chocolate Soldier" and "The Dolmar Princess" this week passed their one hundredth performance.

### BOSTON OPENINGS.

Miss Elliott in a New Play.

Miss Maxine Elliott will act at the Majestic for the first time on any stage next Monday evening the leading role in "Deborah of Tod's," a comedy of English social life, written by Mrs. Henry de Pasture. This author wrote "Peter's Mother," which both as a novel in this country and a play as well in England has been highly successful.

Miss Elliott prefaced "The Chaperon" at the Wednesday matinee with "Sayonara," a tragic one-act play of Japanese life by Miss Elizabeth Goodnow. Miss Elliott made a very beautiful heroine for the tense little story of a girl forced to forgive. And so the play ends, with the past, it is hoped, lost in obscurity. Douglas Murray's play promises a good deal, but never seems to fulfill anything at all. There is a mysterious aya who stalks about and who looks as if she might be good for something desperate. Then Mrs. Hartland's ring is endowed with frightful powers; and lastly there is an amiable young man who makes the most strenuous love to the unfortunate lady. But all of these things "softly" and silently vanish away and leave merely a sense of surprise as to why or how any of them happened to get there. Mr. Murray's dialogue is pleasant and easy, only unfortunately his characters are merely shadows of people, and nothing anybody says or does seems of the slightest consequence to anybody.

Mr. Frohman must have spent a great deal of money on the staging, and the dresses look expensive even from the back of the theater. It remains to be said that all the actors do their work well, and that they failed to arouse interest in no way than their fault.

### CHICAGO OPENINGS.

Charles Klein's latest play, "The Next of Kin," will be presented at Powers' Dec. 6 and will continue there indefinitely. Following his procedure in writing "The Lion and Mouse" and "The Third Degree," the author has taken a subject of vital present day interest.

In his new play he indictes current methods of legal procedure. In the principal feminine role will be seen Miss Heddy Reicker, a noted German actress who this season is making her first appearance on the English stage.

Others in the company are William Edinger, Frank Sheridan, Harry Davenport, Grant Mitchell, Miss Maggie Fielding and Miss Anita Rothe.

Another notable production will be made on Dec. 6 when Conan Doyle's "The Fires of Fate" will be shown for the first time in America at the Illinois. The play has been described as a modern morality drama. It has enjoyed a prosperous career in London during two seasons.

Still another new play will be on view at the Grand Opera house next week when "A Little Brother of the Rich" will be the attraction. This play is by Joseph Medill Patterson, the author of "The Fourth Estate," a newspaper drama that is enjoying a great success in New York.

"The Thief" is to be at the Auditorium next week. "The Round Up" is to be seen at McVicker's for two weeks.

Miss May DeSousa is having a successful homecoming engagement at the Majestic. Severin, the great pantomimist, and Arthur Prince are the principal attractions at the American.

### NEW YORK OPENINGS.

Edward Sheldon's "The Nigger" will be played for the first time on any stage

## New York Art Letter

NEW YORK—Owing to the generosity of P. A. Widener and Henry C. Frick, the Knoedler art galleries are exhibiting nine paintings representative of Van Dyck's best work. Such an excellent opportunity to study the work of the famous master has never before been offered in this country.

One of the best examples in the group is a portrait of Van Dyck's friend, the painter Franz Snyder. The piece was executed by Van Dyck at the age of 21. It is marvelous in draftsmanship, and seems to grasp with consummate skill the personality of Snyder. His long delicate face, with cheeks slightly sunken, is portrayed with great sympathy. He wears a black silk vest with a lace collar, a black silk coat being thrown gracefully over the right shoulder. A portrait of Snyder's wife is also interesting, although not so appealing as that of her husband.

The rest of the portraits in this exhibition were painted during Van Dyck's second visit to Genoa in 1623, which was made on the advice of Rubens, in whose studio the young artist studied for some time. Van Dyck made many friends in Genoa owing to the charm of his personality, as well as to his high standing in the world of art. Those who sat for him always came away delighted and commissions followed as fast as he could paint.

In the center of the room hangs a distinctive portrait of the Marchesa Brig. nata Sala and her son. The Marchesa, beautifully gowned and full of refinement and elegance, is seated looking toward her son. Elena Grimaldi, another marchioness, is depicted in a full-length portrait standing on a terrace. She wears a dark robe with a lace ruff and red decorations at the sleeve. The pose is full of dignity and power and makes a very decorative portrait.

A portrait showing both Van Dyck's ability in the study of character and his wonderful technique is the Marchesa Gian Vincenzo. That of Marchesa Giovanna Cattaneo also is a wonderfully lifelike portrait of a beautiful young girl dressed in white satin trimmed with gold. There are also two beautifully rendered portraits of children.

But Van Dyck's wonderful achievement in the understanding of the portraiture of women is what stands out most conspicuously in the collection. His use of color, tone and light make the whole an embodiment of strong and graceful design.

Albert Lucas, an American painter but little known here, having been educated abroad, for the first time is having an opportunity to adequately exhibit his works to his countrymen. Mr. Lucas has been occasionally represented at odd exhibitions but he is not well known in New York. unusual interest, therefore, has attached itself to a collection of his paintings which has been going on this week at the Macbeth Galleries.

Mr. Lucas has sought to render the mysteries of color. Moonlight with its strange tonal effects occurs in almost every picture, yet it cannot be said that the artist has succeeded in his purpose. His colors are too brilliant and the atmospheric, They tend toward a matter-of-fact opaqueness which destroys all imaginative effects. This lack of relation

between the dreamy and the concrete is felt in all the pictures here represented except in "Elfin Dance," where the solid of the dresses against the murky night forms a successful composition and an interesting idea.

In the landscapes one notices also a lack of unity. The artist does not seem to have any central idea. This is seen particularly in the "Night Watch" where a dark figure stands against an almost equally dark background. There is a fine tension and stillness about the solitary watcher yet it does not dominate the painting. One is not impressed with any special idea. The same is true of the "Church on the Hill." A little village of white-washed houses lies in the pale moonlight, overtopped by a church. The church should strike a dominant note but it does not stand out more than any other building, none of which takes its place. It must be added that the color scheme in this picture with red lights in the farmhouses secounding the faint moonlight, is excellent.

There are also some decorative panels by E. W. Deming at the Macbeth galleries, painted for Mrs. Edward H. Harriman and Mrs. Harry E. Whitney. The subjects of these panels are episodes in Indian folk stories and legends that have been chosen for their picturesque value. Two of the panels tell part of the story of Hiawatha which plays so important a part in Indian folk lore. In another the clouds are depicted racing across meadow and lake. While this is not distinctly Indian it is pleasing idea picturesquely and decoratively expressed. The fourth panel shows the gentle summer winds bringing peace and beneficial influence in their train.

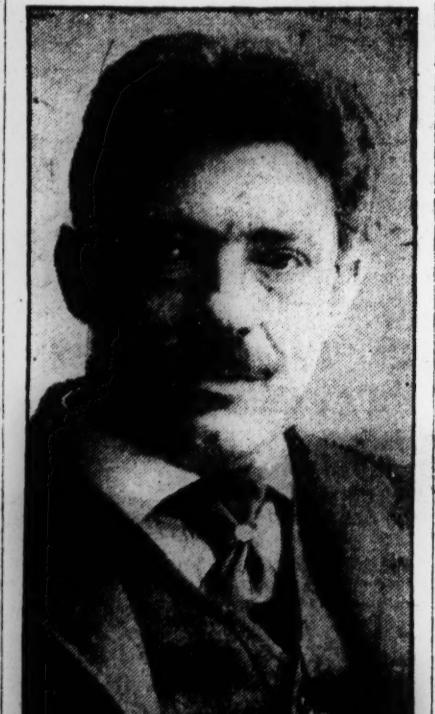
Indian legends have been used but little in art and they certainly are fitting subjects for the decoration of an American home. The panels in question have been very daintily treated with splendid color schemes and are highly decorative, although the subject might have been handled with a more decided note.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art has recently bought a valuable clock of the Louis Seize period at the Garrett Pierre sale at the American art galleries for \$220. It is pyramidal in shape, 15 inches high, in an ebonized case, with steel-cut ornaments, and is surmounted with an eagle and mounted with blue and white jasper medallions. The museum has also acquired a striking sketch of the famous "Raft of Medusa" by Gericault, and a "Crucifixion" by Gérard David.

The Grolier Club is now celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of Samuel Johnson. A great many portraits, books, manuscripts, first editions and nicknacks appropriate to the occasion have been brought forward for exhibition.

The Anderson Auction Company has a fine collection of Japanese color prints on exhibition in its rooms. A number of the most prominent Japanese artists are represented. There is also a small collection of Japanese stamps and Japanese and Chinese copper coins. The entire collection will be sold at auction on Dec. 3.

NOTED STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN,  
AMONG THE MOST VALUABLE IN  
WORLD, SOLD TO CHICAGOANS



FRITZ KREISLER.

Famous virtuoso who disposed of one of his instruments preparatory to his leaving concert platform.

CHICAGO—Another old violin, perhaps the most valuable in the world, has been added to the famous collection of a local music concern. It is the "Adams Stradivarius," formerly known as "The Due de Greville," and more recently called the "Kreisler Strad."

The Chicago music dealers have not made public the price they paid, but the instrument is conservatively valued at \$15,000. It was purchased from Fritz Kreisler, the violin virtuoso, who has used it for several years.

Mr. Kreisler expects to retire in the

between the dreamy and the concrete is given under the musical direction of Mr. Conti with the following cast:

Violetta ..... Lydia Lipkowska

Flora ..... Mildred Rogers

Anna ..... Elvira Leveroni

Alfred ..... Paul Bourrillon

Germont ..... Raymond Boulogne

Gastone ..... Ernesto Giaccone

Baron Douphol ..... Attilio Pulcini

Marguerite D'Obigny ..... George Dunstan

Doctor Grenvil ..... Giuseppe Perini

Joseph ..... C. Stroesco

Sundelius, soprano; Miss Sarah A. Daly, contralto; John E. Daniels, tenor, and Earl Cartwright, bass, and an orchestra of 40.

Much interest was felt in Mr. Chadwick's work. One hearing is not enough to form a true judgment as to its ultimate value or its immediate success as compared with the composer's other works of a like nature. The cantata is almost an oratorio—there are 17 numbers in the two parts—but possesses the unity of smaller works. The work seems to be for the orchestra in fact the treatment of the voices is orchestral throughout. Now while this is the modern idea—that of partnership between singers and instruments—it is at times a difficult proposition, for there is often neglect of the characteristic and striking effects of massed voices. Besides, this method, elevating singers to the ranks and responsibility of musicians, gives them a hard task in intonation and tone color, while giving them little support, which few are yet able to perform. In other words, Mr. Chadwick's score is ungrateful vocally, except to singers of the first rank.

Wednesday evening at the Boston opera house Verdi's "La Traviata," the ninth production of the season, was given under the musical direction of Mr. Conti with the following cast:

Violetta ..... Lydia Lipkowska

Flora ..... Mildred Rogers

Anna ..... Elvira Leveroni

Alfred ..... Paul Bourrillon

Germont ..... Raymond Boulogne

Gastone ..... Ernesto Giaccone

Baron Douphol ..... Attilio Pulcini

Marguerite D'Obigny ..... George Dunstan

Doctor Grenvil ..... Giuseppe Perini

Joseph ..... C. Stroesco

Madame Lipkowska has now had her abilities tested both as singer and as actress. She has come through her first Boston performance of "Traviata" not with such triumph as Tetzlazzi won at the Boston theater last spring, nor even with such triumph as she herself won last summer in Paris, but she has made her new public acquainted with her talents and she has met with decided approval. The role of Violetta is a large undertaking for Mme. Lipkowska than the role of Lakme, which she has sung at her former Boston appearances. Lakme's "Bell Song" is a captivating piece of music; and, though it requires for its performance little else beyond beautiful tones and precise execution, an opera director who has a Lipkowska to sing it is justified in making room in his repertoire for the opera that contains it.

Opera directors have sometimes had at hand a soprano who could give a sufficiently brilliant performance of Violetta's aria at the end of the first act of "Traviata" to make the whole opera go off well, no matter who were the assisting singers. But Lipkowska's singing of Violetta's aria would never carry through a performance of the Bell Song can carry through "Lakme."

Still Mr. Russell's Russian soprano sings this aria praiseworthy and all the other Violetta arias, too. She makes both her singing and her acting go as far as they can; there is not a spendthrift note; and except for her harmless mannerism of putting her hands to her cheek whenever she is surprised into a new mood, there is not a purposeless gesture. Mme. Lipkowska is suited for the part of Lakme for the last part of the Violetta drama than the first; she is at her best always when there are few persons on the stage. There is a fineness of quality in her acting that indicates success for her as Mimi in "Bohemian."

Mme. Lipkowska's chief assistant in "Traviata," Mr. Bourrillon, gave a virile impersonation of Alfred; Mr. Boulogne took the part of Germont with the same earnestness that has marked all his work in minor roles. Mr. Conti's conducting was the most pleasing to those who like to hear the singers of any conducting he has yet done except, perhaps, that of his first "Aida."

Wallace Goodrich will conduct the Cecilia Society tonight in Mozart's Requiem Mass and in the Grail music from "Parsifal." Friday night he will make his first appearance as operatic conductor in the "Faust" production at the Boston Opera House. The appointment of Mr. Goodrich as assistant musical director of the Boston Opera means that the ideals for which B. J. Lang, the former conductor of the Cecilia Society, stood are to be carried into the new musical activities of the city. It means that the opera will not be entirely an imported institution, but will to some extent have its foundations in the musical history of New England. Perhaps in the end it will be found that singing societies, which for a long time were the only means of making music thrive in America, have no different fundamental purposes than the opera companies which are now growing up in the large cities of the country.

There will be but one new opera produced by Mr. Russell's singers next week, "Madam Butterfly," with

## BAR OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY AT DINNER HEARS OF OLD DAYS

The Middlesex Bar Association, at its annual banquet in Young's hotel Wednesday night, heard some delightful reminiscences by Justice John W. Hammond of the supreme court. The justice drew a graphic picture of the Middlesex bar as it was when he began the practice of law 46 years ago. He closed by stating that there is no profession today surer to afford a comfortable living in return for a reasonable intellectual capacity and a reasonable amount of industry than the law.

S. K. Hamilton, who has been its president for years, presided. Other speakers were Congressman Charles Q. Turrell, a contemporary of Justice Hammond at the bar and in the state legislature nearly 40 years ago, and Stephen H. Tyng. Congressman Turrell gave reminiscences of Justice Hammond's early days and spoke intimately of Congress and congressmen. Mr. Tyng considered certain criticisms made of late on the American bar, but declared them ill-founded and asserted that the standard of the bar was never as high in this country as in the present age.

Marcus Morton, W. C. Wait, Charles F. Jenney and William B. Stevens, all of the superior court, Edwin B. Hale, Woodward Hudson, Charles J. McIntyre and Charles H. Conant were at the head table.

Among those present, just as if no difference had ever come between them, were James E. Aylward and Gilbert A. A. Peavey, who have been engaged for months in a legal contest for the city clerkship of Cambridge.

Members and guests present were:

Robert P. Clapp, E. B. Bishop, Harvey N. Shepard, Roger H. Hurd, John Haskell Butler, Lafayette G. Blair, S. Z. Bowman, A. J. Curwin, A. W. Vergoosh, W. H. Atwood, H. L. Boutwell, Hon. J. J. Myers, D. J. Murphy, T. F. Carey, Charles H. Conant, B. G. Davis, F. E. Dunbar, W. B. Duran, F. A. Fernand, B. P. Gray, Prescott Keyes, J. W. McDonald, W. S. Slocum, J. A. Stockwell, C. B. Stone, O. D. Young, P. H. Cooney, W. H. Wilson, William Hogan, Fred Marle, C. F. French, A. M. Chandler, Frank H. Burt, J. P. Dexter, M. E. Sturtevant, F. J. Canney, A. P. Stone, A. L. Lyon, J. C. Burke, F. Lawton, M. H. Stone, F. W. Dallinger, D. C. Ahearn, M. E. S. Clemmons, G. H. Spalding, Charles C. Read, A. L. Milian, William H. Bent, H. C. Mulligan, N. D. Pratt, J. J. Devine, George E. Smith, J. M. Maloney, S. C. Bennett, A. J. Daly, J. Hennessy, J. L. Amrose, W. C. Dillingham, R. N. Smith, R. H. Hurd, Freeman Hunt, A. J. Plummer, F. M. Forbush, T. Eaton, W. B. Duran, G. M. Poland, J. H. Hurley, W. R. Buckminster, T. C. Cunningham, J. C. McGuire, J. W. Johnson, J. H. Appleton, G. Calkins, A. S. Hall, F. E. Dickerman, G. M. Palmer, G. P. Drury, M. P. Morton, A. H. Wellman, L. K. Clark, H. R. Bailey, C. W. Clark, R. E. Joslin, J. P. Prince, W. C. Wait, S. W. Forrest, L. Makapeace, J. W. Morton, F. E. Barnard, C. A. Whittenbore.

## BOSTON'S OLD ELM ON COMMON IS SAID TO BE IGNOBLE SCION

Thomas W. Sillaway, a veteran member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, declared at the monthly meeting of that organization on Wednesday that the well-grown elm tree which now stands on the site of the famous old elm on the Common is not a scion of the latter, but the offshoot of an ordinary elm, and he questioned its "eligibility" to remain in the honored position it now occupies. Mr. Sillaway's assertion has caused no little interest among Boston antiquarians, and the origin of the tree and the present location of the "rightful heir" are to be investigated by the society.

George A. Gordon, for many years recording secretary of the society, handed in his resignation and was made a member of the governing council in recognition of his services.

The nominating committee reported a list of candidates to be voted for at the January meeting, as follows: President, the Hon. James Phinney Baxter, Litt. D. Portland, Me.; vice-president for Massachusetts, Henry W. Cunningham; vice-president for Maine, William D. Patterson, Wisconsin; vice-president for New Hampshire, Jonathan E. Pecker, Concord; vice-president for Vermont, ex-Gov. William W. Stickney, Ludlow; vice-president for Rhode Island, George C. Nightingale, Providence; vice-president for Connecticut, the Rev. James J. Goodwin, Hartford; librarian, William Prescott Greenlaw, Sudbury.

The Rev. George Hodges, D. D., of Cambridge read a paper on the execution of Mary Dyer, the early Quakeress.

## HAWAII BREAKS ITS SUGAR RECORD

HONOLULU—Another record crop was reported at the annual meeting of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association here. The reports of President S. N. Damion and Secretary W. O. Smith disclosed a very satisfactory state of affairs in the industry generally.

During the 1908-1909 season the largest crop ever harvested from Hawaii sugar fields was taken off. No less than 535,156 tons of sugar was the yield, and for most of it a most satisfactory price was obtained.

## Three Beautiful Jeweled Caskets Presented to King Manuel of Portugal on His Visit to London

Most Elaborate Was of Fine Design in Gold, Richly Set With Gems, the Gift of the City Corporation.

### TOKENS IN SILVER

LONDON—On the occasion of the King of Portugal's visit to the city, an illuminated address was presented to him by the city corporation at the Guildhall. The jeweled casket in which the address was contained is an elaborate piece of work in the Hispano-Gothic style, having been specially designed and executed by the Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company, Ltd., of 112 Regent street, London, W.

This 18-carat gold casket (photo 1) is probably the handsomest ever presented to a foreign potentate. The casket is oblong in shape. In the spaces between the open columns are eight gold statuettes representing Art, Science, Commerce Literature, Authority, Honor, Prosperity and Wealth, shown against sapphire-blue background, suggesting a Portuguese sky. In the interspaces are four views of the chief features of the city of London—St. Paul's cathedral, the Guildhall, the Mansion house and the Tower bridge—beautifully executed in enamel.

Surmounting the body of the casket is a magnificent canopy adorned with sapphires and diamonds on the obverse and bearing in the center the crown and shield of the King of Portugal, with the letter M in large diamonds.

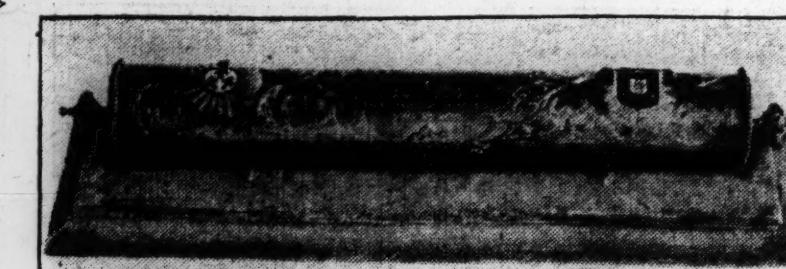
The lid itself is decorated with city emblems. The whole casket is supported on an elegant silver gilt base with Gothic feet. On all four corners of the base



**DOM MANUEL II. OF PORTUGAL.**  
Young King a recent guest in the British metropolis and honored by gifts.

are dragons, while over the open arches are shields surmounted with the crowns of England and Portugal, with the respective arms of the two countries displayed beneath.

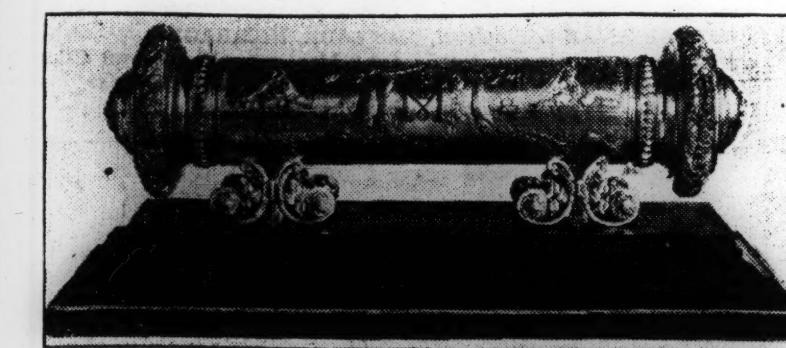
The arms of the city of London occupy



(Photo by courtesy of Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Co., London, Eng.)

#### CASKET IN CYLINDER FORM.

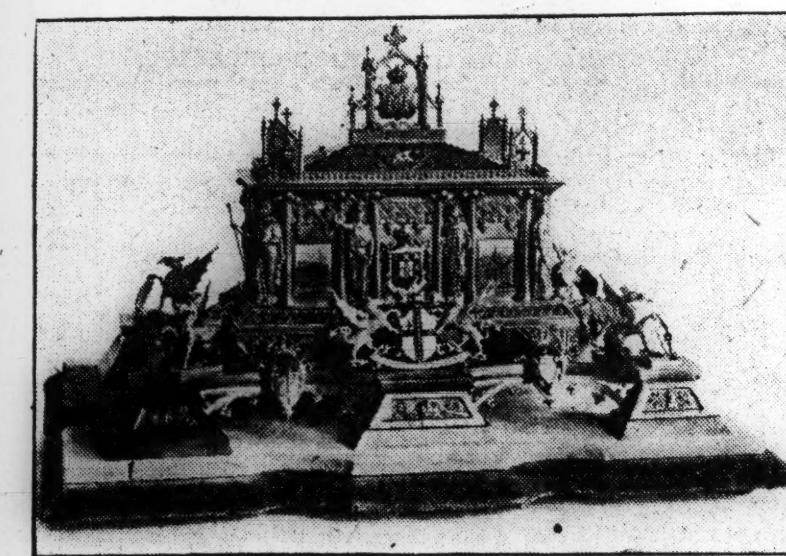
Handsome gift to King Manuel of Portugal by the British Knights of Portuguese Orders of Chivalry.



(Photo by courtesy of Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Co., London, Eng.)

#### SOLID SILVER CASKET.

Gift of the Anglo-Portuguese chamber of commerce to King Manuel on his visit to London.



(Photo by courtesy of Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Co., London, Eng.)

#### JEWELLED CASKET GIVEN TO KING MANUEL.

Presented by the city corporation of London, and one of handsomest tributes even given to a foreign potentate.

the front of the base and are most elaborately executed. The cross of St. George on the shield of the coat of arms is set entirely in rubies. The shield in the center space above bears an inscription recording the occasion of the gift to King Manuel.

A solid silver casket was also executed by the Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company for presentation to his majesty the King of Portugal by the Anglo-Portuguese Chamber of Commerce. The casket is cylindrical in shape having on the front the initial "M. II." and raised and gilt within wreath of laurel and oak leaves. The arms of the following cities are introduced in the corners: London, Lisbon, Edinburgh, Oporto, Dublin, Ponta Delgada, Cardiff and Funchal, with foliage especially symbolic of the nationality of each.

For their gift to his majesty the British Knights of Portuguese Orders of Chivalry had made a casket in the form of a cylinder, having richly worked ornamentation, the arms of Portugal being at one end and a facsimile of the Order of Christ at the other, both executed in enamel. Between these decorations there is a shield bearing the following inscription:

"Presented to His Faithful Majesty, Manuel II, King of Portugal, by British Knights of Portuguese Orders of Chivalry, on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to London. Viva o Rey."

The casket is supported on a blue velvet pedestal and fitted in a morocco case and was also made by the Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company.

The arms of England and Portugal are placed on the opposite side of the casket to the position occupied by the royal

crown and initial. The ends are decorated with suitable emblems and the supports are formed of arches signifying strength. The whole rests on an oak plinth.

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The arms of the city of London occupy

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The arms of the city of London occupy

## PARK AT SEASHORE FOR POOR NEW YORK CHILDREN IS SOUGHT

NEW YORK—Those thousands of New York children who live almost within the sight of the ocean and have never seen it may be given a long desired chance to become familiar with the invigorating element as the result of a petition to be presented to the board of estimate today.

This petition, fathered by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and signed by many prominent citizens, asks for the establishment of an oceanside park at Rockaway point, between Jamaica bay and the Atlantic ocean.

The proposition is not a new one, having been broached in 1907 and let drop because of the ambiguous situation in regard to the city's debt limit.

The plan has been revived and is being pushed with all vigor because it is probably the last opportunity the city will have to secure a great stretch of sea-beach property at a reasonable price. The land in question comprises 365 acres with an ocean frontage of a mile and a half. In its petition the association says:

"This, the greatest maritime city of the world, with miles of ocean front at its door, has no adequate ocean park. Its need for such a park, even merely for purposes of recreation, has for years been obvious and is fast increasing. The population now requires urgently, and will in future more urgently require, opportunities to breathe sea air without cost, opportunities to be afforded only by such a park."

An editorial article in the current Outlook urges the establishment of the proposed park. It says:

"If the present board of estimate and apportionment of the city of New York decides, as we earnestly hope it will, to complete one unfinished piece of business now in its hands before it gives place to the new administration on Jan. 1, it will leave behind it a real monument to its wisdom and efficiency that will be a source of just pride to each of its members, and will insure the gratitude of New York citizens for many generations to come. We refer to the municipal park which is already surveyed for location on the ocean front at Rockaway beach, which is within the city limits."

Dr. Felix Adler said today:

"I am heartily in favor of the immediate resumption by the city of its suspended proceedings to acquire the mile and a half of Rockaway Beach property for use by the public as a park. The reasons stated in the petition are convincing and imperative. For the present board of estimate and apportionment to postpone action would result in the reopening or repetition, by their successors, of an investigation that would prove to be protracted and might imperil the object contemplated."

## STORY OF OUR MAIL RELATED TO PEOPLE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H.—"The Story of Our Mails" was told by William L. Scandlin of New York who lectured in the Walker course Wednesday night before an audience of 1500. The lecture was finely illustrated and proved very instructive and highly entertaining.

Mr. Walker sketched briefly the beginning of the postal service in 1672 by post between New York and Boston and the first postage stamps in 1847. He then traced the gradual reduction in postal rates. In exemplifying the actual workings of the department he took the New York city post office as a type, explaining in detail its workings and the labor-saving devices used. He said that the 1330 city and town offices ministered to 45,000,000, while the 3900 rural free delivery offices ministered to 18,000,000 people.

The deficit in the postoffice department last year he gave as \$16,000,000. He attributed this mainly to what he terms the unbusinesslike method of carrying the mail of all other government departments. If this class of matter had been paid for last year at the usual rates of postage it would have brought a revenue to the government of \$20,000,000 and there would have been a balance in favor of the department of \$4,000,000.

The first postmaster-general, Benjamin Franklin had a department of 75 offices and 500 employees. This was in 1790. Today Postmaster-General Hitchcock has 60,000 postoffices and 309,000 employees under him.

Mr. Scandlin among many other interesting branches of the almost limitless subjects, gave special attention to the rapid development of the rural free delivery system.

sold by S. J. Willis, trustee, and Eldora H. Bispham et al to Elizabeth P. Daly and Frederick W. Archer.

### REALTY EXCHANGE DINNER.

The committee on arrangements for the annual dinner of members of the real estate exchange, this year celebrating its twentieth anniversary, has been appointed by President Joseph B. Russell as follows: John W. Dunlap, chairman, A. Dudley Dowd, Frank W. Wildes, George N. Towle, Joseph D. Dilworth, Joseph W. Peabody, Frank S. Sherburne, Stephen W. Sleeper, Sewall F. Newman, Howard Whitcomb, Frederic H. Vaux.

### DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS.

Two valuable corner properties in Dorchester have changed hands. One is at 1172 Washington street, junction of 2285 Dorchester avenue, valued at \$12,600 and the other is numbered 1171 to 1181 Washington street, junction of Bakers court, comprising a block of frame buildings and 11,022 square feet of land, the whole rated by the assessors as worth \$23,400. The properties are

## James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

New York

On Friday and Saturday, December the 3d and 4th.

### MERINO UNDERWEAR DEPTS. In Both Stores

Ladies' Ypsilanti Union Suits and Tights.

value 2.25 to 3.75

Italian Silk Vests,—embroidered floral designs and band top.

value 3.65

### LADIES' CLOAKS In Both Stores

Motoring or Storm Coats. Made of plaid back cloth.

18.50

Long Coats of Black Broadcloth . . . . . 22.50  
Broadcloth Evening Capes, silk lined and interlined.

29.50

A variety of Evening and Carriage Wraps, at reduced prices.

### AUTOMOBILE APPAREL. In Both Stores

For Men and Women.

Comprising Fur and Fur-lined Coats, Caps, Hoods, Robes, Gloves, Goggles, etc.

Men's Raccoon Coats, Cashmere and quilted silk lining. Extra long, with wide sweep.

65.00, 75.00, 85.00 to 165.00

## HARRIMAN SYSTEM TO SPEND MILLIONS IN THE NORTHWEST

SPOKANE, Wash.—Official announcement was made by Robert Scott Lovett, chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific Railway Companies, during his visit to Spokane on a tour of the Pacific northwest, that millions of dollars will be expended in extending the Harriman lines in Washington and into central Oregon; that the Deschutes canyon in Oregon will be traversed by its lines regardless of the Hill roads, also that he is heartily in favor of a union station in Spokane.

Mr. Lovett, who came to the Northwest to acquaint himself with conditions in this part of the country, said:

"Our roads will extend through the Deschutes pass, whether any other road does or not. It is a railroad's business to progress, to aid the country and to satisfy to certain extent the demands of the people. The Deschutes canyon controversy, if it is such, will not alter our determination to build. By the so-called 'canyon act' of Congress we shall get through the Deschutes canyon, even if the two contending roads have to use the one right of way."

"I cannot say, specifically, how much money will be spent in developing central Oregon and Washington this coming year. It would not be politic. The amount, however, will reach into the millions. Every acre of territory legitimately ours will be developed. The Harriman system will not stand still."

"While I will not predict a sudden era of renewed prosperity in any line, I will say that the country is in a good way to even better and more substantial commercial developments, and in the Pacific Northwest especially. It would be impossible for a railroad to stand still in this western country. There is too much to develop and too much willing energy and cooperation to allow any such condition."

Mr. Lovett was accompanied by J. P. O'Brien, vice-president; John C. Stubbs, traffic director; Julius Krutschmidt, director of maintenance and operation; W. W. Cotton, general counsel; G. W. Boschke, chief engineer; C. O. McCormack, assistant director of traffic; R. B. Miller, general freight agent; E. E. Stillman, who is connected with the New York offices; L. H. Cornell, secretary to Mr. Lovett; H. Neill, secretary to Mr. Krutschmidt; R. F. Wilson, secretary to Mr. Stubbs and Colson Soule, secretary to Mr. O'Brien.

## EXPLORER COMES TO VISIT BOSTON

Frederick Sears, of Antarctic Investigation Reputation, Arrives on Pretorian, Which Has Big Glasgow Cargo.

An Antarctic explorer, Frederick Sears, who for years was in the Australian government service and for some time connected with the New Zealand coast survey, was a passenger on the Allan liner Pretorian from Glasgow, which docked late Wednesday at Mystic wharves. Mr. Sears was one of the party that accompanied Sir George Newnes on his trip to the Antarctic, and had many thrilling adventures.

Other passengers were Walter C. Stikeman and Mrs. Stikeman on their way to Toronto; Samuel Fisher of Chicago, Mrs. Hunter of Albion, Ind.; Miss Mary A. Graham of Newburg, Miss Maud L. Talton of Batavia, who returned to be married; Mrs. Black and two children of Pawtucket, and Miss Bertha Detwiller, who came back to attend the golden wedding of her parents in Ridgely, Md., today.

The Pretorian had the largest cargo brought to Boston from Glasgow for years. The steamer's holds were crammed to capacity by immense shipments of guncotton, iron, case goods, pipes and granite. On board were 60 cabin and 98 steerage passengers.

## HAWAIIAN FRUIT FREE AT BIG FAIR

HONOLULU. Hawaii's Seattle world's fair commissioner, A. E. Knudsen, returned on the steamer Siberia from the coast after seeing an interesting and useful term at the big fair.

He reports that \$20,000 worth of Hawaiian pineapples were given away to visitors in the Hawaiian section, and as many as 6000 people were at the Hawaii exhibit in one day.

Commissioner Knudsen believes that Hawaii accomplished great good at the exposition and that many people will be coming this way as a result.

## HARVARD POLITICS LECTURE COURSE

A committee of 11 professors of Harvard University has arranged for a course of five lectures by James M. MacKaye '96 on "Political Engineering." The object of the committee is to attempt to found an ethical system on common sense and to apply that morality especially to politics.

The lectures, which will be open to the public, will be as follows: Dec. 6, "The True Criterion of Right"; Dec. 8, "The Happiness of Nations"; Dec. 10, "Liberty, Equality and Democracy"; Dec. 14, "Capitalism and Socialism"; Dec. 16, "The Utility of Man."

## LIBRARY EXHIBITS BALLOON PHOTOS

Collection of Rare Prints Shows Progress of Man in His Many Attempts to Conquer the Air.

Man's progress in his attempts to fly, from the efforts made in Venice in 1605, is the subject of a series of prints and photographs now on exhibition in the Union Public Library. The collection consists of 250 plates, prints and books.

The earliest picture is of "The Flying Man," in a copy of "Machinae Novae," printed at Venice in 1605.

A quaint illustration from the European Magazine shows an experiment with the Mongolfier balloon at Versailles, Sept. 19, 1783. A portrait is shown of François Pilâtre de Rozier, who went up in a Mongolfier balloon on Nov. 21, 1783, the first time a free balloon had carried a man.

There are also portraits of Dr. John Jeffries, an American, and J. P. Blanchard, who were the first to cross the English channel, in 1785.

## ART SUPERVISOR IS FROM BUFFALO

Theodore Milton Dillaway, who has just been appointed director and supervisor of art, drawing and manual training of the Boston schools, comes from Buffalo, where he has served in a like capacity from 1900 until this year. He also was director of the normal art course at the Albright Art Academy in that city.

Mr. Dillaway graduated from the Somerville high school in 1892 and from the Massachusetts normal art school in the class of 1897. He then took a special course in the Delacause art school in Paris. He supervised in North Adams and Williamstown until 1900, when he was appointed in the same capacity in Buffalo.

Mr. Dillaway is a member of the council of supervisors and Eastern Art and Manual Training Association and was one of the teachers selected by the Mosely commission to inspect art and drawing in the schools of England.

## CUT LOS ANGELES ELECTRICAL COST

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Pasadena council has established a new price for electrical energy, fixing the rate of municipal electricity to users of over 2000 kilowatt hours a month at 3 cents for each kilowatt hour.

"Although this is the lowest rate in the United States," declared Manager C. W. Koine of the municipal lighting system, "we can make money at this figure, pay interest on the bonds and establish a sinking fund. It is a triumph for municipal ownership of an electric generating plant."

## BRITISH COLUMBIA JUDGES SELECTED

OTTAWA, Ont.—The new British Columbia court of appeals has been decided on. The members are: Chief Justice, J. A. Macdonald, former provincial liberal leader in British Columbia; William Galliher, former M. P., and Judges A. Martin and P. A. Irving of the present supreme court of British Columbia. C. S. Gregory of Victoria and Dennis Murphy of Ashcroft will succeed the two judges.

## SEEKS CONGRESS FOR PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA—An effort to align all Philadelphia congressmen in favor of a bill to bring the international navigation congress to this city in 1911 was begun here this week. A bill is to be introduced in the coming session of Congress, and it is hoped to gain active support for the movement here and to forestall any opposition that might arise from other sections of the country.

## TO FORTIFY PANAMA CANAL.

WASHINGTON—A bill will be introduced in Congress this winter by Representative Sherley of Kentucky, chairman of the sub-committee on fortifications of the House committee on appropriations, providing for fortifications at either end of the Panama canal and making immediate appropriation of the amount necessary, estimated at \$5,000,000.

## LEASE AERODROME GROUND.

NEW YORK—Wilbur R. Kimball and Frank E. Bolan have obtained the lease of 1000 acres on the Correja estate, near Iselin, N. J., where they say they are soon to begin experiments with several new types of flying machines. They are building a machine which they declare is fashioned on entirely new lines.

## MINISTER TO SEE RECORDS.

COPENHAGEN—The American minister, Maurice F. Egan, replying to the invitation of Rector Thor of the University of Copenhagen, said that he would be delighted to attend the examination of Dr. Cook's records.

## HEAR ADDRESS BY DR. ELIOT.

The Citizens Trade Association of Cambridge listened to a talk by President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard Wednesday evening on the transfer of the river front parkway to the metropolitan park commission.

## BUFFALO FRANCHISE VALUATION.

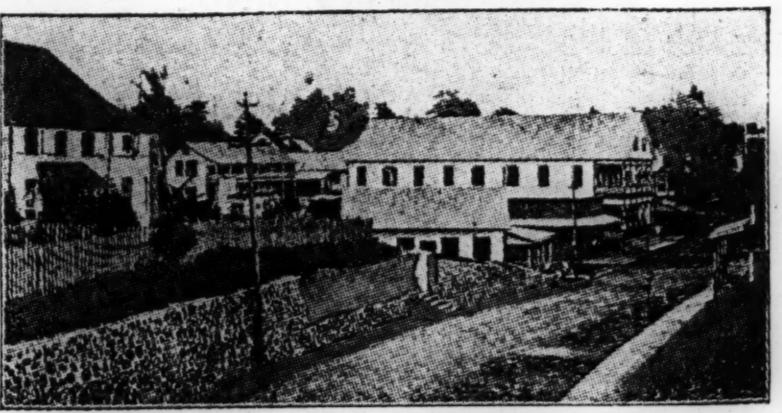
ALBANY, N. Y.—The state board of tax commissioners has fixed the total special franchise valuations for Buffalo for 1910 at \$22,741,700. The total for 1909 was \$22,201,750.

## Nicaragua, Largest Central American Republic, Long a Center of Revolutionary Disturbance



AMERICAN LEGATION, MANAGUA, NICARAGUA.

The capital of the republic is situated on Lake Managua. Vice-Consul Caldera, stationed here, was instructed to make full investigation of the recent execution of two Americans.



COMMERCIAL STREET, BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA.

The revolutionary movement under General Estrada started near Bluefields, overlooking the handlocked harbor at the mouth of the Rama river and the center of a mining industry.

## REORGANIZED ARMY IS ASKED BY SECRETARY J. M. DICKINSON

Annual Report Calls Detached Service Unsatisfactory, Proposes Militia Cooperation and Urges Tactical Value of Moving Forts—Behind in Aeronautics.

WASHINGTON—Comprehensive and complete reorganization of the army establishment of the United States is the principal recommendation contained in the annual report of Secretary of War J. M. Dickinson for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, just made public.

More officers closer cooperation with the militia of the states and a general readjustment of the locations of the various army posts are some of the crying reforms urged upon the attention of Congress. The present distribution of the troops of the regular army, in the opinion of the secretary of war, is not only illusory but is a menace.

The last reports from the military departments, in October, showed that the regular army numbered 71,840 men with 4209 officers, making a total force of 76,049, a net increase during the year of 3421. The figures do not include the 3485 men of the hospital corps.

Of the active officers of the army, the report calls attention to the fact that 709 are detailed to special duty, 345 being distributed among the various schools of instruction of the regular establishment or acting as instructors in state educational institutions. Secretary Dickinson declares that there can be no doubt that the discipline and efficiency of troops were lowered by the continued absence of so many company officers and the resulting frequent changes of company commanders.

The remedy for this condition, the report declares, may be found in increasing the number of officers and in the passage of legislation empowering the secretary of war, whenever the occasion demands, to appoint retired officers to active duty temporarily. Under existing law a retired officer cannot be made subject to orders.

Mr. Dickinson says:

"On June 30, 1909, more than a third of the captains of the mobile army were absent from their proper commands on detached service, of such nature as to cause them to be absent for some time. It is believed that less than one half of the companies of the mobile army were commanded by captains."

The report advocates more strenuous tests. President Roosevelt inaugurated an annual test compelling officers

## NEW HAMPSHIRE COUNCIL MEETS

CONCORD, N. H.—The Governor and council met Wednesday and some of the usual routine business was transacted. Thomas R. Varick of Manchester was appointed police commissioner of that city, to succeed Noah S. Clark.

George E. Anderson of Nashua was reappointed a member of the board of police commissioners of that city.

The Merrimac County Pomona grange quarterly meeting was held Wednesday in Knights of Malta hall, the visitors being guests of Capital grange. The various reports submitted showed that there is a total membership in this Pomona of 500 and Treasurer J. E. Shepard showed a balance on hand of \$361.61. The degree of pomona was conferred on 10 candidates.

## NEW PORTLAND SCHOOL HEAD.

PORLTAND, Me.—Charles H. Morris of Medford, Mass., assumed charge of the schools of Portland as superintendent Wednesday.

## MILLIONS VOTED TO IMPROVE B. & M.

President Tuttle Says the Executive Committee Has Authorized Purchase of Much New Rolling Stock.

President Tuttle of the Boston & Maine railroad says plans for the development of that road will continue and \$3,000,000 has been authorized for new rolling stock. At a meeting of the executive committee he said he was authorized to contract for 2000 box freight cars at a cost of about \$2,200,000 and for 50 locomotives at a cost of about \$800,000, making a grand total of about \$3,000,000 authorized at that meeting.

There are now going on projects of separating grades, new equipment and various other forms of permanent improvements, he said, work involving an expenditure of about \$3,000,000 additional, and there has been spent in the last four years about \$18,000,000 in permanent improvements.

## NAMED TO MAINE RAILROAD BOARD

LEWISTON, Me.—John A. Jones, who has been appointed a railroad commissioner to succeed the Hon. Parker A. Spofford of Bucksport, whose term of office has just expired, is well known in street railway circles as one of the best civil engineers in Maine.

He is a native of Lewiston and a graduate of Bates College, and has been engaged in railroad work all his life, beginning as a newsboy on the Bath & Lewiston run. While in college he was engaged in the Bangor & Piscataquis survey in 1869 and 1870. In 1874 he was elected city engineer of Lewiston, which position he has since held. He helped build the old horse railroad in Lewiston, and has laid out over 400 miles of electric line, including the Lewiston, Bath & Brunswick, Augusta & Winthrop, Augusta & Togus, Lewiston, Augusta & Waterville, and others.

Anticipating that Congress will meet this evident need, the secretary of the interior has withdrawn from all forms of entry all vacant public lands designated by the geological survey as probably containing oil and gas. This executive action is temporary and intended to preserve the status quo until Congress acts.

A leasing system for the disposal of oil on government land is advocated,

the government to dispose of the oil as a commodity and not in terms of acre-

like coal or other minerals occupying fixed places.

## THREE MILLION OIL PRODUCING ACRES ARE WITHDRAWN

WASHINGTON—The announcement is made by the geological survey that President Taft has ordered more than 3,000,000 acres of public petroleum land in California, Wyoming, Utah and Oregon withdrawn from entry and sale.

The survey makes the statement that the government is not only the largest owner of oil lands but it is likely to be the largest consumer. The six largest battleships in commission or under construction in the American navy are equipped for the use of either oil or coal, and the 14 largest destroyers use oil exclusively. Government officials believe that a new law should provide a means of perpetuating a supply for this certain future need.

As a reason for the withdrawal of this immense area of oil land in these four states Dr. C. W. Hayes, chief geologist of the geological survey, said:

"To remedy the present unsatisfactory conditions by which public oil lands have to be entered under a law framed primarily to provide for placer mining entries, it is generally admitted by those interested in the economical development of oil lands that a radical revision of the American mining law is necessary.

"Anticipating that Congress will meet this evident need, the secretary of the interior has withdrawn from all forms of entry all vacant public lands designated by the geological survey as probably containing oil and gas. This executive action is temporary and intended to preserve the status quo until Congress acts."

A leasing system for the disposal of oil on government land is advocated, the government to dispose of the oil as a commodity and not in terms of acre-like coal or other minerals occupying fixed places.

## WATERWAY MEET MONEY IS SOUGHT

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Plans for the entertainment of the delegates to the convention of the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association to be held here next year, contemplate the appropriation of \$5000 by the state of Rhode Island toward the expenses. To this will be added contributions from other sources in order that the visitors may have an opportunity to see what Rhode Island will be capable of doing with the development of state waterways projects. The city will be asked to contribute. At Norfolk \$15,000 was spent by the Virginians.

The project of holding a Rhode Island industrial exposition in this city while the convention is in session is being discussed by leading officials and manufacturers of the state.

## California Where It's Summer All Winter

Thousands of Attractions for Tourist and Settler

## Yosemite Valley Flower Carnivals Surf Bathing

## Southern Pacific Sunset Route

Trains of Superior Equipment

J. H. GLYNN, N. E. A., 170 Washington Street, Boston.

## Drawn Linens

Dainty Inexpensive Unusual

We have the low price habit.

## HATCH, 43 & 45 Summer St.

## LONDON SILK HANDKERCHIEFS

in beautiful colored borders are in great demand this winter, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50. Richardson's, 388 Washington St.

## Advertisements

## SHIPPING NEWS

To take command of the new United Fruit Company steamer Metepan, now nearly completed at the shipyards of Workman & Clark, Belfast, Ire., Capt. Asa F. Davidson, commanding the steamship San Jose, has been detached from that vessel and sailed from New York Wednesday for Liverpool on the steamer Mauretania. The Metepan will be one of the big steamers which the United Fruit Company will operate between New York and the West Indies.

Capt. W. C. Tiedemann, formerly master of the steamer Lillie, has been appointed captain of the San Jose, which will leave here tomorrow for Port Limon, Costa Rica.

Steamship Lexington, which was stalled off Handkerchief shoal lightship for two days, came across the bay Wednesday, arriving at her berth at Fiske's wharf late in the afternoon. The steamer was due Monday morning and was scheduled to sail on her return trip Tuesday evening. Officers of the steamer Kershaw, which arrived from Baltimore and Newport News, reported that gales prevailed all the way from the Virginia capes.

A number of tourists bound for the tropics to remain during the winter left here this morning on the United Fruit Company's steamer San Jose, for Port Limon, Costa Rica. S. S. Jackson, a Springfield fruit importer, with his son, M. M. Jackson, were among the saloon passengers. Mr. Jackson while in Central America will study the banana-raising industry. He expects to remain there several weeks.

Dr. R. Villalobos, a Costa Rican surgeon, who has been visiting the larger cities of this country, returned on the liner. Other saloon passengers were Robert S. Paine, Jr., weightmaster of the fruit company; Edwin Underwood, C. F. Underwood, R. Royer, and Miss Marjorie Brigham of Boston; Mrs. Lorelly, Miss Anita Roy Lorrey, C. F. Dantziger and Rafael Huete of New York.

The San Jose carried a big general cargo, including a large amount of dress goods and toys shipped by Boston merchants for the Central American holiday trade.

Mariners navigating the sound are caused much annoyance by the absence of Pollock Rip lightship No. 47 from its station. The lighthouse department ordered Cross Rip lightship, which was being repaired at Woods Hole, to be put on the Pollock Rip station. In tow of the lighthouse tender Azalea, she left Woods Hole today for Hyannis. Under present conditions it would be impossible to place the light vessel on her temporary station, but it is thought tomorrow she will go out. She will have a canvas marked "Relief" stretched over her side, so that mariners will not be confused as to her identity.

PORT OF BOSTON.  
Arrived Today.

Stra City of Gloucester, Lianien, Gloucester; Boston (Br.), Simms, Yarmouth, N. S., made and passengers to J. F. Masters.

## Cleared.

Stra Kershaw, Johnson, Norfolk, by C. H. Maynard; Quantico, Thacher, Philadelphia; Boston Jose (Br.), Lexington, Philadelphia; Kershaw, Norfolk; Quantico, Philadelphia; James S. Whitney, New York; Louisiana (Dan), Philadelphia.

## Notes.

Stra Governor Dingley, which was to leave Wednesday night for Portland, will not leave until tonight. Stra Bay State was held at Portland.

Stra Belfast, Bangor, scheduled to arrive today, was held at Rockland, and will not leave there until 6 o'clock tonight for this port.

Stra Governor Cobb, St. John, N. B., expected to arrive early this p.m. was lying at Eastport; at 6 p.m. Wednesday. Up to 9 a.m. the local agent had not been advised of her sailing.

## WIRELESS REPORTS.

Stra Adriatic, Southampton, Cherbourg and Queenstown for New York, 317 m. east Sandy Hook 1:30 a.m.; dock 8 a.m. Friday.

Stra Amerika, Hamburg for New York, 1380 m. e. Sandy Hook 10 a.m., 1st dock Saturday night or 8 a.m. Sunday.

Stra Verona, Naples for New York, 1000 m. e. Sandy Hook 10:30 a.m.; dock 8 a.m. Sunday.

Stra Bermudian, New York for Bermuda, 124 m. s. e. Sandy Hook 8 p.m. Wednesday.

Stra Alamo, New York for Galveston, 40 m. s. Sandy Hook 8 p.m. Wednesday.

Stra Comanche, New York for Jacksonville, 64 m. s. Sandy Hook 8 p.m. Wednesday.

Stra Prinz Sigismund, Port Limon, etc., for New York, 429 m. s. Sandy Hook 8 p.m. Wednesday.

Stra Iroquois, Jacksonville for New York, passed Hatteras 8 p.m. Wednesday.

Stra Panama, Cristobal for New York, 460 m. s. Sandy Hook 8 p.m. Wednesday.

Stra San Marcos, Galveston for New York, 226 m. s. Sandy Hook 8 p.m.

Stra Brazen, from Galveston for New York, 70 m. s. Hatteras 8 p.m. Wednesday.

Stra City of Memphis, Savannah for Boston, 165 m. s. Hatteras 8 p.m. Wednesday.

Stra Nauchoochee, Savannah, for New York, 25 m. n. e. Cape Lookout 8 p.m. Wednesday.

Stra City of Columbus, New York, for Savannah, passed Hatteras 7:40 p.m. Wednesday.

Stra Oklahoma, New York, for Port Ar-

## Produce Market

## FRUIT—PRODUCE

## Arrivals.

The steamer J. S. Whitney from New York brought 25 bags beans, 26 boxes grape fruit, 53 boxes oranges, 40 boxes lemons, 88 boxes raisins, 3 boxes figs, 40 boxes dates, 260 boxes macaroni.

The Norfolk steamer due here tomorrow has 100 barrels spinach and 400 boxes oranges aboard.

The steamer Virginian, sailing Wednesday for Liverpool, has 3309 barrels apples.

## Boston Receipts.

Apples 4145 blbs, cranberries 77 blbs, Florida oranges 875 lbs, lemons 40 blbs, California deciduous fruit 2 cars, pineapples 10 cts, grapes 1850 carriers, raisins 88 blbs, figs 3 pds, dates 40 blbs, peanuts 25 blbs, potatoes 11,943 bushels, onions 40 bushels.

## Foreign Apple Market.

LIVERPOOL—Baldwins, spires and golden russels 14@16s, Greenings 14@17s, Ben Davis and blue pearmain 12@13s, Roxbury russets 13@14s, Penncross 13@15s. Prices Wednesday ruled nearer highest quotations. Only the choicest fruit brought the highest quotations. Good stock in demand; inferior neglected. The market closed with weak tendency but good clearance, 19,500 blbs, selling mostly Canadian and Maine fruit offered. Considerable fruit in spent condition. Balance of Cestrian and Cymric on the market.

## New York Fruit News.

Sala Wednesday—Three cars California oranges. Market was practically unchanged.

Four thousand four hundred boxes Florida oranges sold from \$9c to \$31.00; 950 boxes Florida grape fruit \$1.87 1/2@4.12 1/2; five boxes extra fancy Indian river stock \$2.25@5.50; 790 half boxes tangerines \$1.25@1.85; 1545 boxes Porto Rico grape fruit \$1.12 1/2@2.02 1/2; 890 crates Porto Rico pineapples \$5c@1.55; 230 crates Havana pineapples \$5c@1.60; 125 boxes Cuban grape fruit \$2.00@2.25. Balance of the grapes ex Madonna and A. Ciampa, 17,800 barrels sold. The A. Ciampa's cargo showed large percentage of better stock than Tuesday and market was a little easier on better stock. Fancy \$3.25@4.50; few lots \$4.75@4.87 1/2; choice to extra choice \$3.00@3.30; common and wasty stock \$2.50@3.87 1/2. No extra fancy in cargo. A few lots ex Madonna sold \$4.75@5.12 1/2.

## NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

Stra Jolando di Giorgio, Port Antonio; Californian, Porto Mexico; ship Jos. B. Thomas, Courtney, Tacoma.

Stra Rhein, Bremen.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE LAW CONFERENCES

CONCORD, N. H.—The Governor and council today appointed to represent New Hampshire at the Washington conference in January on uniform legislation, called by the National Civic Federation, ex-Gov. N. J. Bachelder of Andover, ex-Senator William E. Chandler of Warner, Senator Henry E. Burnham of Manchester, Gen. Frank S. Streeter of Concord, E. Bert. Pike of Haverhill, Charles S. Collier of Nashua, Robert P. Bass of Peterborough and Ira A. Chase of Bristol.

George E. Bales of Wilton was re-appointed to the state railroad commission.

## DUTCH ART DRAWING CROWDS.

NEW YORK—The Hudson-Fulton memorial exhibition of Dutch masterpieces at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which began Spt. 30, ended last night. About 300,000 persons visited the exhibition, the largest number ever recorded at the museum during any special art exhibit.

## FATALITY DUE TO OIL STOVE FIRE.

Mrs. Ellen A. Waff passed away at her home, 54 Appleton street, at 8 a.m. today as a result of her failure to escape from her burning kitchen. The fire was caused by the upsetting of an oil stove. The damage was slight.

## SUMMER HOTELS BURN.

NORFOLK, Va.—Six large frame buildings, including four summer hotels, and several smaller structures were partially burned today at Ocean View, but the flames were checked before they reached the principal part of the resort. The loss probably will be within \$50,000.

## LAND CASE AT SPOKANE.

SPOKANE, Wash.—The scene of the Cunningham land case shifted today from Seattle to this city, with Special Commissioner W. T. McFee in charge. It is expected the sessions will be devoted to hearing the testimony of the entrymen now residing here.

## PLAN TO HONOR A STATESMAN.

WASHINGTON—The memory of Daniel Tompkins, once Governor of New York and later vice-president of the United States, is to be perpetuated in the federal building at Ithaca, N. Y., in the form of bronze tablet.

## ART MUSEUM FUND GROWS.

The maintenance fund of the Museum of Fine Arts up to noon today amounted to \$163,439. Today's gifts are: Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Eliot, \$250; George W. Wheelwright, \$200; E. \$100; David Rice, \$25.

## UNVEIL DR. THOMAS MEMORIAL.

A bronze memorial bust of the Rev. Dr. Reuben Thomas was unveiled at the Harvard Congregational church in Brookline on Wednesday evening.

## STR OKLAHOMA, NEW YORK, FOR PORT AR-

## PROVISIONS

## Chicago Market.

May wheat \$1.65 1/2, Jan. pork \$21.50, Jan. lard \$12.45; hog receipts 20,000, prices \$7.70@8.40; cattle market steady, receipts 7000, bees \$3.85@9.15, cows and heifers \$2.10@5.65, Texas steers \$3.70@4.75, stockers and feeders \$3.10@5.15, western cattle \$4@7.40.

## BOSTON PRICES.

Flour—Dull and easy; mill shipments, spring patents \$5.60@6.10, clear \$4.75@5.10, winter patents \$5.80@6.20, straight \$5.00@5.50, clear \$5.40@5.70, Kansas patents in jute \$4.90@5.60, rye flour \$4.10@4.60, grraham \$4.35@5.00.

Corn—Car lots, on spot, old No. 2 yellow 74 1/2@75c, steamer yellow 74@74 1/2c, No. 3 yellow 73 1/2@74c, new No. 2 yellow, kiln dried 70 1/2@71c, new No. 3 yellow 69 1/2@70c, new yellow 69 1/2@71c; to ship from the West, New No. 2 yellow 69 1/2@70c, new No. 3 yellow 68 1/2@69c; new yellow 68@68 1/2c.

Oats—Car lots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 49@49 1/2c, No. 2 48 1/2c, No. 3 47 1/2c, rejected white 45@46 1/2c, to ship from the West, 34 to 36 pounds, clipped white 47@47 1/2c, 36 to 38 pounds, 47 1/2@48c, 38 to 40 pounds 48@48 1/2c, 40 to 42 pounds 48 1/2@49c.

Cornmeal—Car lots, granulated \$1.35@1.37, granulated \$3.55@3.70 barrel, bolted \$3.45@3.60, oatmeal, rolled \$4.50@4.75 barrel, cut and ground \$4.95@5.25.

Millfeed—To ship from the mills, spring bran \$25.6@25.50, winter bran \$25.75@26.25, middlings \$24.50@29, mixed feed \$25.25@28.75, red dog \$30.25, cottonseed meal \$34.50, gluten meal \$29.85, hominy feed \$27.90, stock feed \$28.25, linseed meal \$34.50.

Hay and straw—Hay, western, choice \$22.6@22.50, No. 1 \$21@21.50, No. 2 \$19@19.50, No. 3 \$16.50@18; straw, rye, \$18@18.50, oat \$10.50@11.

## BOSTON POULTRY RECEIPTS.

Toddy 2371 pkgs, last year 1275 pkgs.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

## Boston Official Butter Market.

Northern creamery assorted tubs 32c, northern creamery extra large tubs 32c, western creamery extra large ash tubs 32c, boxes and prints 33c, storage creamery, tubs, northern extras 32c, western extras 31 1/2c.

## Boston Receipts.

Today 2363 tubs 1310 boxes 121,204 pounds butter, 917 boxes cheese, 2921 cases eggs; 1908, 1920 tubs 2550 boxes 107,980 pounds butter, 542 boxes cheese 2149 cases eggs.

## New York Market.

Butter—Creamery specials straight marks 34cb, creamery specials 33 1/2cb, process specials 28 1/2cb, 27 1/2cb, 27 1/2cb, 200 process extras, seller 10 days' 27cb, 26 1/2cb, process firsts, seller 10 days' 25 1/2cb, Sales, 2 dots 50 tubs each, process Receipts, 7466.

## Today's New York Market by Telegram.

Butter market firm; Sept 16 1/2c, Oct 16 1/2c, late made 15 1/2c.

Cheese market firm; Sept 16 1/2c, Oct 16 1/2c, late made 15 1/2c.

Egg market lower; extra firsts 31@32c, firsts 28@30c.

New York Cheese.

Canadian colored 57s 6d, white 56s.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 165 Michigan Ave.

REAL ESTATE  
REAL ESTATE  
ON THANKSGIVING DAY

We Offered an Opportunity to Twenty Associates

IT IS TOO EARLY TO ANNOUNCE BEFORE GOING TO PRESS, WHETHER ANY OF THESE ARE STILL OPEN, BUT IT MAY PAY YOU TO GET THAT ISSUE OF THE MONITOR AND READ AGAIN OUR GREAT FULL-PAGE ANNOUNCEMENT, TO READ IT CAREFULLY AND ACT AT ONCE.



We are developing the largest orange grove on the Gulf Coast of Texas. It is in the expert care of great authority on Satsuma Oranges on Trifolia Root, that most reliable producer of the most delicious orange ever offered the American market. For many years it can not meet a fraction of demand. No other root stock forces us to quote from

the result so far would have been an increase in fruit of 270% from the trees on Citrus Trifolia root stock above those on sour (the usual stock) for an equal acreage—speaking of certain advantages aside from, or to be more exact, together with the characteristic early and heavier bearing propensities. In the same volume and same page, the following experience relating to early bearing is quoted: "Last winter, I personally picked a box and a half of oranges off from a section of a row sixty feet long of two-year-old nursery trees—trees one foot apart in the row." From part of a row of little trees in nursery—THINK OF IT! If you own or know of a'le with 60-foot frontage, you can picture to yourself vividly what this ACTUALLY means. This is nothing unusual—we merely quote AN AUTHORITY.

By a reasonable cash payment and ordinary economy you can, though absent, own and share in this great grove. Almost before your payments cease your investment should be repaid and splendid income commence, thereafter annually. Establish permanent income NOW. How much income do you want, and will you pay its conservative business cost? Remember, we have also set aside for the erection of Bungalow's fat cost or for rent, an adjoining large acre for the free use of associates with us. Will you be one? Here, adjoining a water front opening

# World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

## Bears Becoming More Active in Stock Trading

Meeting of Congress Next Week and Switchmen's Strike in Northwest Used to Depress Security Prices.

## LOCALS IRREGULAR

The action of the New York stock market today very accurately reflected the uncertainty and apprehension felt by traders concerning the assembling of Congress next Monday. Wall street is very sensitive about legislation, particularly that affecting corporations. An act of Congress, no matter how beneficial its general results may be, is usually taken as a bear card if it relates directly or indirectly to the corporations. And the bears made the best of their opportunity today by indulging in pessimistic talk as to what Congress might do. Underlying the situation, however, is a very optimistic sentiment as to the country's future and it does not take much buying to chase the bears to cover. The sudden upward movements the market has experienced at different times almost daily are attributed to the covering of shorts and in part to investment buying by those who expect big returns from the long pull.

The market was quite irregular at the opening with a general downward tendency prevailing. Before the end of the first hour there was heavy selling and considerable losses were sustained by the active stocks. Rallies now and then were in evidence but it seemed that the bears had the bulls on the run during much of the session. Amalgamated Copper opened unchanged at 87 1/4 and then dropped nearly 2 points before recovering. American Smelting was off 1/4 at the opening at 96 3/4 and advanced above 98.

A good deal of interest continues to be manifested in Wahash preferred. It was off 3/4 at the opening at 57 1/2 and gained about a point. Reading was unchanged at the opening at 170 and sagged off over a point during the early trading. St. Paul was weak. After opening unchanged at 155 it sold under 154. Northern Pacific dropped 1/2 to 141 1/2. Rock Island sold off on the announcement of the segregation of its Frisco holdings, as a stock usually does when the good news is out. It opened off 3/4 at 40% and lost about a point more. The switchmen's strike had a depressing influence on northwestern roads.

Lake Copper was somewhat conspicuous on the local market. Following its sudden advance the past few days, the stock opened off 1/2 this morning at 58 and dropped 2 points before it made a partial recovery. Copper Range was off 1/2 at 82 and declined to 81 1/2 during the early sales. Utah Copper was off 7/8 at 58. North Butte at 63 was off 1/2 at the opening and declined a point. The market generally was weak.

## A BIG FURNACE IS BLOWN IN

PITTSBURG—The Jones & Laughlin Steel Company has blown in the first of its new furnaces at Aliquippa. The second furnace will probably be blown in early in January and the third some time in February.

The Aliquippa furnaces are rated at 500 tons each daily, or 175,000 tons a year for each furnace, a total of fully 500,000 tons for the group.

## DIVIDENDS

The American Can Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 16.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1/2 per cent on the common stock and 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 3 to stockholders of record Dec. 18.

**BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT.** LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England compares as follows with the previous week:

Total reserve ..... £25,075,000 £27,000,000  
Circulation ..... 28,970,000 29,000,000  
Bullion ..... 36,311,000 25,000  
Other securities ..... 23,700,000 68,000  
Public deposits ..... 9,825,000 25,000  
Government securities, 14,468,000 13,670,000  
Per cent less to bill ..... 56.0 ..... 56.7

The proportion of the banks reserves to liabilities is now 56 per cent against 55.90 last week and compares with a decline from 48% to 48 1/2 per cent in this week last year.

The checks declared by the London banks for the week aggregate £306,480,000 contrasted with £224,960,000 last week, £280,000,000 last year and £257,087,000 in 1900.

The minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England is unchanged at 5 per cent.

**BANK OF GERMANY REPORT.** BERLIN—The weekly Bank of Germany statement shows cash in hand increased 64,496,000 marks.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:30 p.m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.
Amalgamated	17 1/4	17 1/4	16 1/2
Am. Peer Sugar	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Am. Car & Found.	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Am. Electrico	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am. Smelt & Ref.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Am. S. & P. pf.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. Steel Fin. ny	64	64	63 1/2
Am. Sugar	118	119 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel.	140 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2
Ammonds	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Atchison	119	119	118 1/2
Atchison pf.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	115 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Canadian Pacific	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2
Central Levee	46	46	45 1/2
C. I. pf.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Che. & Oho.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Dorn Products	21	21	21 1/2
Col. Fuel & Iron	49	49	49
Con. Gas.	148 1/2	149 1/2	147 1/2
Con. & Bio. Grande	47 1/2	50 1/2	47 1/2
Del. & Hudson	182	182	182 1/2
Erie	33	33	32 1/2
General Electric	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
Gt. Nor pf.	141 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2
Gt. Nor Ore cts.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Kansas City So.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Kansas & Texas	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Louis. & Nash.	150	150	150 1/2
Missouri Pacific	70	71 1/2	71 1/2
Nat. Lead	71 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
N. R. of Mex 2d pt.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
N. Y. H. & H. N.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Norfolk & Western	53	93 1/2	93 1/2
Northern Pac.	143	143	141 1/2
Northwestern	176 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2
Ontario & Western	46	46	46
Pennsylvania	129 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Reading	70	170	168 1/2
Republic Steel	46	46	45 1/2
Rock Island	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2
R. I. pf.	85 1/2	86	85 1/2
Southern Pacific	128	128 1/2	128 1/2
St. Paul	155	155 1/2	154 1/2
Texas Pacific	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Third Av.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Twin City R. Tr.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Union Pacific	198 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2
U. P. pf.	101 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
U. S. Rubber	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
U. S. Steel	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Wabash pf.	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Western Union	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Westinghouse	83	83 1/2	83

## BONDS

	Open.	High.	Low.
Am. T. & T. cv.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atchison Adj. 4s.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Atchison gen 4s.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Interboro-Met. 4 1/2s.	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2
Japan 4 1/2s (new)	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Japan 4 1/2s	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Kansas & Texas 4s	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2s	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
N. Y. City 4s 1959	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
NYNH&H cv 3 1/2s	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Reading gen 4s.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Rock Island 4s	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2
Rock Island 5s	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Union Pacific cv 4s	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
U. S. Steel 5s	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Wabash 4s	75 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2

## GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Open.	High.	Closing.
2s registered	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
do couponed	100	101	101
3s registered	101 1/2	102	101 1/2
do couponed	101 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
4s registered	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
do couponed	115 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Panama 2s	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2
Panama 1938s	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2
Dist Col 3-65s-100	100	—	—

## CHICAGO BOARD.

	Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.	Open.	High.	Low.
Amalgamated	1,053 1/2	1,053 1/2	1,053 1/2	1,053 1/2
Am. Peer Sugar	1,053 1/2	1,053 1/2	1,053 1/2	1,053 1/2
Am. Car & Found.	1,053 1/2	1,053 1/2	1,053 1/2	1,053 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	1,053 1/2	1,053 1/2	1,053 1/2	1,053 1/2
Am. Electrico	1,053 1/2	1,053 1/2	1,053 1/2	1,053 1/2
Am. Smelt & Ref.	1,053 1/2	1,053 1/2	1,053 1/2	1,053 1/2
Am. S. & P. pf.	1,053 1/2	1,053 1/2	1,053 1/2	1,053 1/2
Am. Steel Fin. ny	1,053 1/2	1,053 1/2	1,053 1/2	1,053 1/2
Am. Sugar	1,053 1/2	1,053 1/2	1,053 1/2</td	

Contributions on Topics of Interest  
by Subscribers are Solicited.

## As to Literary Analysis

Apropos of the question How shall children be given a good command of English? some one asked "What did your grammar lessons do for you—and you—and you?" and the various members of the group were almost unanimous in agreeing that the painful processes of the grammar class had little to do with their present linguistic output. Few people ever stop to recall a rule when speaking or writing; the usual resort is to habit. "How do we say that?" Or with a straight mental glance at the ideas to be expressed one knows how it should be said. Certain minor rules of usage may very well have been impressed upon us by the careful teacher, but the memory of those came from habits in reading or the practise in our written themes, rather than from book study.

Again the usual manner of analyzing

### Growth

Fifty years ago, manufacturing in the Northwest was only a name. Lumber and flour were prepared and marketed and a few hands were at work producing textiles of coarse fabric. The entire value of home-made manufactures in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, the only portion of our Northwest from which any manufacturing return whatever was made in the census of 1850, was \$1,320,818. The shops and factories of the state of Illinois alone turned out in 1905 manufactured goods valued at almost exactly one thousand times that sum; three and a third times as much for every working day as the entire territory could show for its year's labor half a century ago. Facts like these hammer home a sense of the magnitude of the development of the Northwest and its place in the progress not only of this nation but of the world—World's Work.

### Vienna Dances

Vienna was the home par excellence of the dance. The musicians who were under the court patronage had all to compose dances for the carnivals and masquerades of which the Vienna ladies were so fond. Mozart wrote waltzes for them, under the niggardly provision of the Emperor Joseph, who commanded no symphony, opera or chamber music from the great genius. Haydn was another of the dance composers, and Hummel, and even the great, somber Beethoven himself.

Money may pay debt, but kindness can requite kindness.—Scott.

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## THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

### Music With Tunes in It at a Chicago Concert

The following sympathetic screed is from the Record-Herald's critic:

When a piece of music contains a well-defined tune, when it borrows something of the spirit of the dance and pays back strains of cheerful sprightliness the connoisseurs of higher art—austerer and unbending individuals—look frowningly upon it and, in a term of withering reprobation, they term it "popular."

Whatever may be the scandalized feelings of the joyful music-lover who believes that double-counterpoint should be the aim and object of every composer, who believes that Bach was the first creator and Brahms the last, it must nevertheless be timidly asserted that there is much to be said in favor of music that has some melody in it, music that can be grasped at a first hearing without the aid of commentaries.

It is not easy to define the exact point at which good music with tune in it ceases to be good and becomes rubbish, but it is easy to chronicle the truthful certainty that the music given yesterday was so far within the line of safety that even a cognoscente of fastidious predictions would have been willing to make an affidavit that it was very fine, indeed.

"The Culprit Fay," by Henry K. Hadley, received its first performance in Chicago. Mr. Hadley is—and one makes this assertion with heartfelt satisfaction—an American composer to whom his countrymen should look with pride and admiration. And since it is evident that the national music of this country will be long in the making, it must be a matter for gratification that the art of such men as MacDowell, Chadwick, Parker and one must add Henry Hadley—is art that is so filled with the essence of truth and beauty that it can bear comparison with the standards and achievements of writers in older countries.

### Power for Two

The Mississippi steamboat that had to stop every time it whistled has its counterpart in a little single-track trolley line near Plymouth, Mass. This line runs two cars in summer and one in winter. A passenger last summer, noticing that the car ran very slowly except at rare intervals, when it would stand apart for a moment or two, was greatly puzzled.

"What makes these sudden bursts of speed?" he asked the motorman.

"Oh," grinned the motorman, "that comes when the car at the other end of the line stops for passengers."—Everybody's.

### An Artist

He said that it was satisfactory to be able to augment the beauty in the world and the appreciation of beauty, but that a great artist must also be like a soldier, obedient and patient and brave and like all great soldiers, pure in heart and kind.—Exchange.

Many years ago a number of camels were brought to America by the government for army use in the American desert, but one by one they were allowed to escape. Occasionally reports of one or two of them, or their descendants, being seen, are circulated.—Exchange.

According to accounts of London flower shows there is a tendency back to simpler forms with the fragrance that has largely disappeared in the remarkable development of such flowers as the violet, rose and clematis. A pronounced feature of this year's shows has been the rock garden with the charm of the small delicately tinted flowers for which it provides a home.

Back to Nature

In the Bible, in the fifth chapter of II Kings, is told the beautiful story of Naaman's healing of leprosy when, at the bidding of Elisha, he washed himself seven times in the river Jordan. Further on, in the forty-sixth Psalm, there is a description of a river which is not material. Here the Psalmist tells us "There is a river, the streams whereof shall make glad the city of God . . . God is in the midst of her; she shall not be moved." Finally, in the closing chapters of John's Revelation, is to be found the inspired interpretation of the figure of speech—the "city of God"—which the poet had used. John makes known to us that in this city "there shall be no more death; neither sorrow, nor crying; neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away." He furthermore describes to us a "pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb . . . on either side of the river was there the tree of life, . . . and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations." Christians agree that the "water of life" here referred to is the same as that which Jesus indicated when he said: "If any man thirst let him come unto me and drink . . . this spake he of the Spirit,

which they that believe on him should receive."

Through the many centuries which have elapsed since the selections from the Bible quoted above were written they have been read and pondered by countless numbers of people. Each reader has interpreted the writer's meaning from his own point of view. One has found in the story of the healing of Naaman only a recital of the benefits supposedly to be derived from repeated washing of the physical body. Another realizes that Elisha discerned that pride and self-will on the part of the captain of the hosts of Syria was the true cause of his malady, and consequently required obedience from Naaman. Again, the majority of those who have read the lines of the psalmist have considered them to relate to mental and moral conditions only. Furthermore, John's vision has been little understood. It has seemed, even to most Christians, to relate chiefly to a future state which is to be reached through death.

All cannot fail to observe from this comparison of opinions that as human consciousness rises above materiality toward spirituality—from visible things to invisible—it proportionately ceases to accord power or value to material condi-

tions. When the need of spiritual regeneration is recognized the point of view changes from the physical to the metaphysical. We are then content to relinquish even the visible symbol. For this reason Christian Scientists are today rejoicing that the text-book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, reveals to them the spiritually metaphysical meaning of the Scriptures. Christian Science makes plain to its students the correlation of John's words with the teaching and practice of Jesus and his disciples. It reveals their practical application to the present time.

All Christians acknowledge Jesus to be the true Exemplar—the Wayshower. Nevertheless many earnest men and women—faithful seekers after Truth—say to themselves, "How can we know the way?" Christian Science is today showing us the way. It is proving by its fruits that it is the right way. It is bringing to light once more what Jesus clearly taught and demonstrated, that "there is a river" whose waters heal physical as well as moral evils. It is spiritual. Christian Science has proved in thousands of instances that the cleansing of the heart is the healing of the body. In many instances the sick are healed by the ministrations of Christian Science when every endeavor to restore health by material means has failed. Thus the purification of sense and self is discerned to be the power which simultaneously eliminates the impurities of the flesh. This is made evident because Christian Science offers no other than spiritual means for the accomplishment of its healing work.

Curiously enough, however, the human mind frequently resents being called sinful. It accordingly turns away from that which would save it from itself. Probably no one phase of the doctrine of Christian Science causes more questioning than the teaching that some form of erroneous consciousness lies at the root of all physical discord. Nevertheless the healing of disease through Christian Science proves the truth of this statement. The difficulty which attends the acceptance of this teaching arises not so much in the love or indifference to evil, however, as from an erroneous conception of the real nature of sin. Mortals, for the most part, have agreed upon certain forms of wrong thinking or

### Children's Department

#### A Watch Puzzle

The following problem as worked out in the Strand Magazine may interest some of the young puzzlers:

"Every night at 12 p. m. I wind my watch, giving 12 turns. Should I forget to wind, the watch will run down at 6 o'clock the following morning. Ten winds on Wednesday evening and two hours in hand—10 o'clock on Wednesday evening, when the watch runs down."

#### TODAY'S PUZZLE

##### ANAGRAM.

1. Anonymously.
2. Misrepresentation.
3. Phlegmatic.

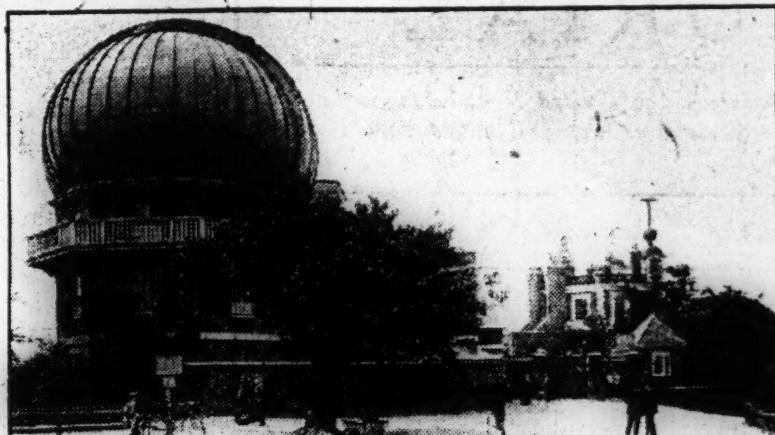
##### ANSWER TO PICTURE PUZZLE.

Milk.

### Riverside Port of Greenwich, the World's Timekeeper

Greenwich is not only one of those quaint old river ports, where the buildings seem for the most part to be shipping offices, fish shops and tackle stores, and where the narrow zigzag streets seem one and all to lead to the quays and waterside, for besides being the possessor of what was once a handsome royal palace and since a great national institution, it bears reputation as the timekeeper that daily sets the clocks and watches of the world.

Greenwich Park, Greenwich Observatory, and the palace, later the home of over two thousand pensioned seamen, which has since become a great naval college, raise the old town far above the general lack of interest so often characteristic of other places of its kind. Lying some five miles distant downstream from London Bridge, it is easy to picture the royal barges of the Tudors gliding along the Thames from Westminster Palace or the Tower to Greenwich. In its old palace Henry VIII and Queen Mary and Elizabeth were born. But that original edifice is not the present building, for it was pulled down by Charles II, after his restoration and the stately buildings to be seen there today, composed of four great blocks, gradually rose in its stead. One of these, known as King Charles' building, was designed by Inigo Jones, while Queen Anne's building and the remaining two named af-



THE OBSERVATORY AT GREENWICH.

Where the world's time is calculated.

parts of the United Kingdom from Greenwich. The world in general has followed the lead of the United States in adopting the system known as "standard time."

The meridian of Greenwich being the center of the longitudinal zone of zero it has been calculated that every 15 degrees of longitude either east or west of this line represent the exact difference in time of one hour. Applying this system universally it is plain that a series of standards may be constituted by which as compared with Greenwich time, the hour at any spot may be computed. To take an instance, Dublin, Ireland, was 25m. 22s. later, that is to say farther west, of London, whereas now by standard time London and Dublin being both situated within the zone of 15 degrees west of Greenwich their time is the same. Again, while New York, which is situated in the zone 75 degrees west of Greenwich sets its clocks five hours later, Japanese time will be nine hours earlier.

Obviously some such system as this became a necessity in order to overcome the complications that would constantly arise in every branch of business owing to diversity in time between localities comparatively close to one another and belonging to the same state. Thus it is that this quaint old-fashioned port, that seems to belong more to the past than the present, is at this moment fixing the hour of day for all the wide world.

### At Clark University

An interesting feature of the recent dedication of the new \$125,000 library building of Clark University at Worcester, was the announcement of a gift of \$100,000 "to establish the George Frisbie Hoar fund, founded by Andrew Carnegie in honor of the greatest man in our public life today." Mr. Carnegie's telegram on the occasion is characteristic:—"To President G. Stanley Hall. Responding to your telegram I can only congratulate you on today's proceedings, and express my deep satisfaction on having been enabled in the smallest degree to testify to the unbounded admiration for the grand old statesman who never sold the truth to serve the hour, nor bartered with Almighty God for power.—Carnegie."

Great Britain is a heavy buyer of wood—\$145,000,000 worth in 1908. Norway and Sweden supplied \$41,000,000 worth; Russia the same amount, and the United States \$21,500,000 worth.—Exchange.

## Science and Health

### With Key to the Scriptures

The text book of Christian Science

Mary Baker Eddy

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's Works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Allison V. Stewart

PUBLISHER

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.

Boston, Mass.

### Ruskin's Estimate of Women

No man ever lived a right life who had

not been chastened by a woman's love,

strengthened by her courage and guided by her discretion.—Ruskin.

An obstinate man does not hold opinions, but they hold him.—Pope.

We reach salvation only by realizing that our life does not rest in the body, but in the spirit of God which lives within us; that therefore all the efforts hitherto directed to the improvement of our bodily life must be directed to one single and essential work; that each must extend his love not only to those who love him—but, as Christ says, to all men, especially to those who are alienated from us, or hate us. Today our life is so far removed from that ideal that it seems impossible to transfer our interest from worldly things to the one essential and unaccustomed work of love. That, however, is a delusion. To love all, even those who hate us, is really not so remote from us as to hate all and fight with all. A change in our conception of life is not impossible; the real impossibility is to continue the fight of all against all in which we are now engaged. Only such a change can deliver men from the sufferings they now endure, and the change must therefore come sooner or later.

Why should we torture ourselves instead of remembering that the greatest happiness is designed for us? All depends upon ourselves. The path is easy and direct and brings nothing but happiness.—Tolstoi.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

This newspaper is a member of the United Press Associations and The Associated Press and receives the full news report of each association.

Boston, Mass., Thursday, December 2, 1909.

### The American Farmer's Year

CORN the king of American products. Cotton comes second. Its value, estimated at current quotations for the staple and for the seed, is put at \$859,000,000. Wheat comes third with a valuation of \$725,000,000.

We hear a great deal less of hay, because it does not figure in the speculative market, but it comes fourth on the list. The value of this year's hay crop to the farmers of the country is no less than \$665,000,000, and this despite the marvelous growth of the automobile industry. Oats come next. The value of the crop is \$400,000,000. Potatoes net our farmers and market gardeners the handsome sum of \$212,000,000.

Among other products of the farm that help to swell the grand total are beets and cane for sugar and molasses, \$95,000,000; barley, \$88,000,000; flaxseed, \$36,000,000, and rice, \$25,000,000.

The result of an investigation carried on in fifty cities into the beef question will be a surprise to most people. The farmers, according to Secretary Wilson, have not shared equally with the packers and the retailers in the upward movement of beef prices, but the retailers rather than the packers are said to be responsible for prices that have been pronounced exorbitant. The reports from the fifty cities show that the total retail cost charged to consumers for beef above the wholesale cost paid by the retailers averages 38 per cent. The lower the grade of meat, it is said, the greater is the percentage of gross profit. On the other hand, the farmer shared equitably in the market price of hogs.

In view of the general showing it would be difficult for the American agriculturist to find reasonable excuse for complaint. For the present, at all events, he must concede that if anybody is privileged to find fault it must be the consumer.

EACH succeeding treasury statement makes a better showing. At the close of November there was a working balance of \$26,533,680, and if the total resources of the general fund be counted, including balance in banks and in the treasury of the Philippine islands, and other details, the amount on hand would run up to \$82,079,472. The excess of disbursements over liabilities on Nov. 30 was \$252,747, but it is explained that the excess of all disbursements over all receipts for the present fiscal year is only \$44,295,956, as against \$94,772,390 for the same period in the previous fiscal year. Moreover, internal revenue receipts are increasing very rapidly, and when \$25,000,000 from the corporation tax is added to the increased receipts, it is confidently expected that the showing at the close of the year will be entirely satisfactory.

But this will depend upon something more than the increase of receipts. It will depend mainly upon the expenditures. If the estimates be trimmed down to the very lowest point compatible with the welfare of the public service, and a check be kept upon appropriations for extraordinary purposes in Congress, there will soon be a surplus in the treasury again. The danger, indeed, is that our good times may produce a surplus so large as to tempt those who would have the federal government finance all sorts of state and local undertakings. At the proper time steps should be taken to overcome this danger by reducing taxation so that the income of the government may not be greater than is necessary to meet its legitimate needs.

### Cutting Down the Estimates

### The Commercial Flying Machine

IT is evident that the commercial aeroplane will at first find patrons among the class that gave the automobile first encouragement. The flying machines to be turned out by the million-dollar company organized by and for the Wright brothers cannot be marketed at less than \$7500 each. Within six months persons who now leave orders for Wright aeroplanes may be supplied, and in a short time an aviation field will be opened in Florida, where those who have ordered machines may receive instruction in flying, so that they may be ready to handle their own aeroplanes when delivered.

Those who recall distinctly the early days of the automobile will find in all this a repetition practically of what happened when an effort was being made to popularize the horseless carriage. The pioneers of the aeroplane, like the pioneers of the automobile, must be people of considerable means and leisure. In course of time aeroplanes will very likely be marketed at a figure much smaller than \$7500, and it will not be necessary to go to Florida in order to learn how to operate one; but until models are brought to approximate perfection, and parts may be duplicated, and the labor and time employed in construction shall be reduced to the minimum, and aviation fields and stations shall become as numerous as garages, the average man will have to content himself with the pleasure of seeing others fly, or be satisfied with an occasional trip in the aeroplane of a fortunate friend or in a public flying machine.

The public machine is pretty certain to be in the field early. While the Wright company is to confine itself for the present to the construction of biplanes built for two, or three, or four, it will be possible to build aeroplanes of sufficient capacity to carry twenty persons, and it is within the bounds of reason to expect that within two years public aeroplane stations will be as numerous as were public automobile stations six or seven years ago.

There will be this difference between the aeroplane and the automobile, however. As the latter is improved in model and its parts are duplicated in manufacture, it will decline in price much

more rapidly than has the automobile, for it will be essentially less expensive. Indeed, there is no reason why it should not come as nearly within the reach of the common people as the ordinary horse-drawn pleasure vehicle. Everything will probably depend on power, capacity and finish. In price, at all events, it should be closer to the motor boat than to the motor car.

ON Nov. 13 constitutional Persia inaugurated its first parliamentary session. All doubts were thus happily dispelled that the nationalist leaders were inclined to consider popular government still premature and had decided to protract their non-parliamentary regime. There may have been some excuse for such doubts in the fact that for a time the number of deputies who had assembled in Teheran, waiting for the opening of the mejliss, instead of increasing was steadily reduced as the government appointed some of them to important offices. These appointments were regarded with some suspicion, because they appeared to postpone unduly the moment when the number of the assembling deputies should reach sixty-one, the quorum established by the new electoral law. As a matter of fact, in Persia as in Turkey, there is extreme scarcity of capable men combining political talent, if not experience, with constitutional views. Hence the necessity of drawing, for a number of posts, on the new deputies whose intellectual and moral level, according to the latest advices, is relatively high—higher than that of the members of the two ephemeral legislatures of 1907 and 1908 who were themselves rather favorably spoken of by foreign observers.

With the arrival at the capital of the deputies from Shiraz and Tabriz the mejliss was ready for work and Parliament was solemnly opened by the young Shah. The ceremony at the stately palace of Baharistan, the new meeting place of the deputies, was carried through with traditional Persian pomp, in the presence of the hierarchy, the ministers, the members of the diplomatic corps and the Kajar princes. The speech from the throne read by the Sepahdar, the minister of war, contained a protest against the continued occupation of Tabriz by Russian troops. It may be recalled in this connection that, a month earlier, the new Russian minister, on his arrival in Teheran, was reported by the Persian press to have assured the government that the Russian occupation of Aserbijan had already come to an end.

Whether the inauguration of Parliament will mean that civil government now wholly supersedes the military regime of the Sepahdar and the Bakhtiyaris is at least doubtful. True, the Caucasian volunteers of the nationalist army, Georgians, Armenians, Dagestanis, were sent home or employed in the provinces, but the "fidaies" of Aserbijan, hardy men of Persian nationality, though Turkish and Kurdish stock, are still in the capital, loth to give up their important role and their life of ease. In this circumstance there is good ground, or certainly a good excuse, for continued military measures. On the other hand, the indications are that the reactionary element is far less militant in Persia than it is in Turkey, possibly because, taking warning by the blunders of the Young Turks, the Persian nationalists secured the support of the priesthood and its chiefs, the college of the mujahids. The Sepahdar in Teheran, it may be assumed, in these circumstances will never wield the dictatorial power of Mahmoud Shevket Pasha in Constantinople. Constitutional Persia is no longer confined to a province or two, or a few scattered municipal democracies. Today constitutionalism is as firmly established among the hillmen of the west as among the merchants of the east, on the shores of the Caspian as on those of the Persian gulf.

JAMES S. CLARKSON is to return to newspaper work in Des Moines, Ia., where he and his brother and the Daily Star Register, which they managed and edited for years, exercised a powerful political influence. Mr. Clarkson has been surveyor of customs in New York since 1902.

AN INTERNATIONAL exhibition celebrating the opening of the Palace of Peace is being planned for The Hague in 1913. No one has yet suggested that it would be a splendid idea to assemble all the navies of the world there at that time and sell them to the highest bidder for junk.

A SAN FRANCISCO boy was courteous and kind to a Salem (Mass.) lady, and has been rewarded, so it is said, with a handsome little fortune as a result. A boy who is courteous and kind is certain to be rewarded in a good many ways.

AND now it is an automatic phonograph that plays sixteen tunes without stopping. It is not difficult to see how a few of these, placed near open windows in the summertime, might have a bearing on real estate values.

THE insurgent Republican members of Congress are heading for Washington, it is said, keyed up to the fighting pitch and eager to carry the battle, if necessary, right up to the Cannon's mouth.

NO DOUBT a good many persons will be eager to get the pen with which President Taft is writing his message to Congress, but, after all, it is the pen holder that is the truly important thing.

THE fact that 9000 shirt-waist makers have recently been on a strike in New York would seem to indicate that the shirt-waist fashion that came in eighteen years ago came to stay.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN barrels of eggs have been received at Victoria, B. C., from Shanghai. And yet millions of poultry-yard opportunities are being neglected in this country.

WILLIAM WATSON, the English poet, will be with us in a few days, and if you wish to stand well with the truly literary it will not do to say merely that you have read of him.

IT WILL divert their attention from this planet, of course, if the people who insist upon looking for trouble continue to search for it on Mars.

NO LESS than forty-one lawyers are employed on one lawsuit in New York, and yet the parties in interest are looking for a settlement.

THERE was a time when nearly everybody sang Dexter Smith's songs, and there were some who sang them well, but not too often.

WHEN it is claimed that football is a great developer, is the meaning that football is developing the spectators or the players?

IF DR. COOK remains in hiding much longer somebody will be moved to offer a reward for the discovery of the discoverer.

THOSE who are impelled at this time of the year by the desire to please might well begin earlier, and, by taking a broader view of the situation, be able to guard themselves against contributing unconsciously and unnecessarily to the sum of human misery. The holiday season has come to be anticipated by hundreds of thousands as a season of hardship rather than pleasure, and this notwithstanding the fact that those who are crowding the joy out of it have an altogether different and much better purpose in view. A great deal has been said and written on this subject of late, but none too much. The rush of the holiday shopper and the efforts put forth to meet it by the shopkeeper, the salesman and the saleswoman, and the vast army of retailers' employees in general, the weariness it involves, and the moral rebellion it engenders, combine to make it a question of vital social importance.

It is due purely to want of thoughtfulness on the part of holiday shoppers that a condition exists that demands prompt and radical correction. No particular class is blamable for it, and no particular class deserves to be exalted for exhibiting consideration in connection with it. Those who are themselves sufferers by it are contributors toward it. For the time the shopper seems to be lost to proper sense of the rights of those who are called upon to serve, even though the shopper may come from the very ranks of those upon whom the hardships of the season fall heaviest.

What is needed most is to make the holiday shoppers think. In the main they are reasonable, well-intentioned, good-natured people, who have become the victims of a custom that in our days is observed oftener in abuse than in reverence. If they will only think, they will see that even with the purpose of giving pleasure to some, they should not impose burdens hard to bear upon others. There is absolutely nothing about the holiday season that justifies disregard for the rights of others or that makes a virtue of selfishness.

### Protection for Birds

ATTENTION has been called by the Texas Audubon Society to the need of protection against ruthless destruction of birds and small animals. The chief offenders appear to be the immigrants, who seem disposed to hunt all kinds of birds and small game regardless of laws designed to afford protection. Whether this is through ignorance of the law or a wilful disregard of its penalties there is no way of discovering, but the fact remains that something will have to be done or at the present rate of destruction there will be few birds or wild animals left to protect a few years hence.

In those states where game wardens are alert and quick to apprehend violators of game laws the good result has been evident in the perceptible increase in songbirds. Not long since, complaint was made by lovers of birds in the northern states against the apparent devastation going on among the robins sojourning during the winter months in the South. It was noticeable that in many localities few of the birds returned to take up their wonted residence at the accustomed place and time.

What seems to be needed is cooperation among all sections and a determined effort to prevent not only foreigners but native residents from regarding this subject of bird extinction lightly. The time was, not so many years ago, when every neighborhood had its quota of feathered songsters, and although the introduction of the English sparrow has been charged with a large percentage of the extinction of our birds, it is evident that lack of appreciation and the persistent use of firearms have played no small part in reducing the number.

IF EMPEROR WILLIAM opened the German Reichstag with wonted pomp, his speech from the throne, which he read himself, lacked the wonted vigor. Whether its unusual sobriety makes up for the absence of precision seems doubtful from the comment of the German press. The speech fell especially flat for the reason that Germany's domestic and international affairs seem to call for a clear and resolute program, whereas it merely contained some vague expressions of confidence. Peace, of course, had a prominent place in the Kaiser's speech, but the reference to the triple alliance as a safeguard for its maintenance sounded at least queer after the meeting of Raconigi.

Very notable is the optimism displayed by the Emperor in regard to the development of the German colonies. Colonial values immediately went up on the publication of the speech. The Emperor's references to the growing prosperity of German Africa and the possessions in the south sea were a striking endorsement of the speech recently made in Philadelphia by the German ambassador, Count Bernstorff, who somewhat elaborately argued that those colonies gave German enterprise such ample opportunities that Germany had no need whatever of acquiring further possessions. It is a fact that the colonies alone came in for a precise statement in the Emperor's speech.

The great socialist victories of the last few weeks in northern and southern Germany alike plainly show the trend of affairs. To call them the answer of the German people to the financial reform patchwork of the last session is scarcely accurate. In a way, that is too sweeping. In another way, it falls far short of describing the solid progress that socialism is making in central Europe. This turn in German domestic affairs is of vast significance, first because there was at one time an apparent and widely noted lapse in socialist progress, and second because the industrial relations of Germany may shortly have to stand a test of unparalleled gravity if developments in Great Britain result in a complete revision of British economic policy in favor of a tariff. The British empire is Germany's best customer, and the closing of the free trade era must have an effect that is at present quite incalculable.

As for Germany's foreign relations, it is notable that the evident triumph of the "ententes" over the "alliances," that is, the final isolation of Germany and Austria-Hungary, coincides with the advent of the new chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg. In these circumstances the speech from the throne, non-committal as it is, may indicate that the government has much to do but little to say.

STRAWBERRIES are selling in Texas at \$1 a quart. This means of course that there are at least two classes of fortunate people in Texas — those who have strawberries to sell and those who can afford to buy them.

### The Opening of the Reichstag